

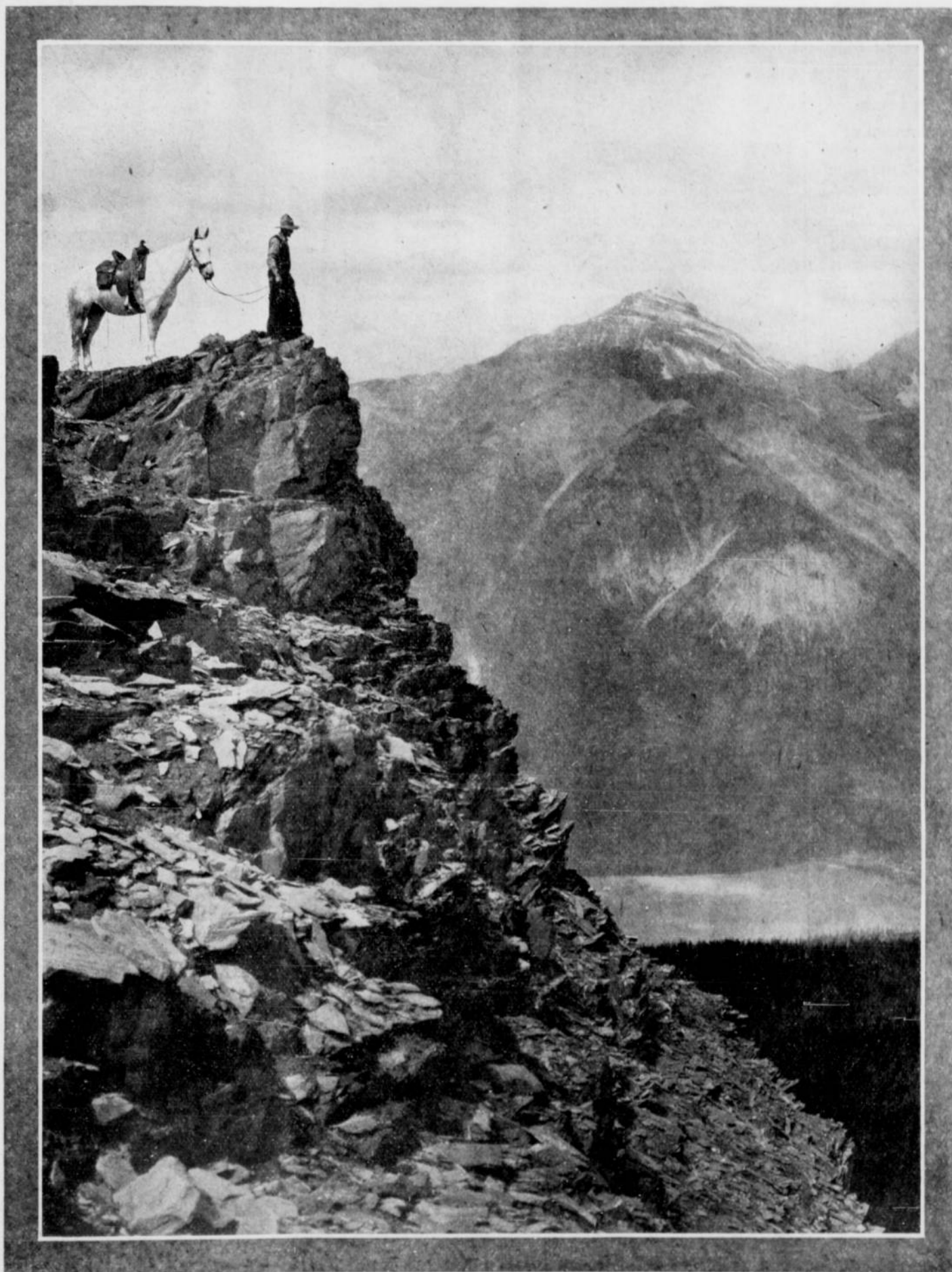
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

August 12, 1925

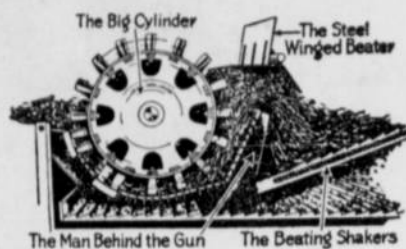


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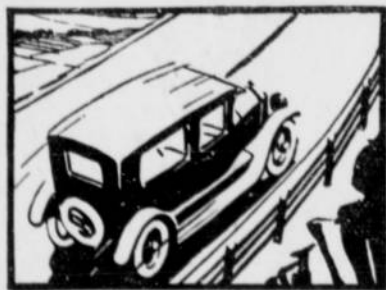
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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Springvale Wins Cup

The final debate in the Brandon district U.F.M. series for the silver cup, donated by the District Association, took place in Springvale school, near Virden, on the 27th inst., with a good crowd in attendance. The contesting teams were Little Souris and Springvale, and the subject of the debate was Resolved that Trades Unions are a Menace to Industrial Peace. Little Souris, represented by B. W. Harper, as leader, and M. Jamieson, upheld the affirmative, while Springvale, represented by W. Harrison, as leader, and Miss A. K. Young took the negative. The judges were R. H. Mooney, M.L.A., W. E. Crawford and Roy McPhail, who gave their decision in favor of the negative.

Temperance Work

Temperance education in the province is increasingly securing support from U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. locals. Hiawatha recently remitted \$12 collected for the work, and Wicklow U.F.W.M. have adopted the plan of a temperance collection at each monthly meeting, which enables them to give substantial support to the alliance. Beaver United Farm Women have forwarded a contribution of \$10 to the alliance.

U.F.M. Notes

Tennyson U.F.M. annual picnic, held recently, was a great success, with ideal weather prevailing. The chief events were, a baseball match between Tennyson and South Head, in which the latter team won; a tug-of-war between Tennyson and Pebble Beach over which Pebble Beach local won out, and a pillow-fight, which created much amusement. Dancing was the principal attraction of the evening. The ladies of the district were in charge of the refreshment booth which was well patronized. The total receipts amounted to \$128.

Mrs. E. R. Smallman, secretary, Holmfild U.F.W.M., has forwarded to Central office, the following report of that local's recent activities. Community dishes, a stove, etc., have been purchased by the United Farm Women at this point, and the community piano, secured a few months ago, is almost completely paid for. The greater portion of money raised for these purposes was obtained by presentation of two plays. Considerable relief work has been done by this local; and care and improvement of the cemetery has also been undertaken. Twenty-five members are enrolled to date at this point.

Alberta

Endorse G. G. Coote, M.P.

The annual convention of the Nanton U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held at Nanton, on July 16, adopted the report of D. H. Galbraith, M.L.A., and endorsed G. G. Coote as their next federal candidate. Discussion took place on the government's natural resources and road building policies, which were approved. Liquor licenses and insurance were also discussed. H. F. Spencer, U.F.A. director for Macleod, urged that on no account should the members neglect the U.F.A., as it was necessary for the social, economic and political activities of the farmers, and the success of the pools. Officers for the coming year were elected by acclamation as follows: W. D. Ransom, president; M. E. Malchow, Staveland, Mrs. Little, Staveland and Thos. Hagerman, Parkland, vice-presidents. Each U.F.A. local will elect a director and the directors will appoint a secretary-treasurer.

Convention at Didsbury

The Didsbury U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association convention was held at Three Hills, on July 17. During the course of the convention, A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., gave an address, after which his efforts

in organizing the pools were endorsed. Mr. Clark, president, made a resume of the progress of the past five years and urged the farmers to maintain the best and only business government the province has ever had. Resolutions were passed expressing thanks to the U.F.A. membership as a whole, and to the provincial government for their work towards the establishment of the pools; they also expressed appreciation of the present government's road policy. A resolution asking that when a mortgage is given on certain security, that the mortgagor have no claim beyond said security, was passed by small majority. A resolution on prohibition was tabled for one year. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Clark; vice-president, Mr. Hart. Carbon; director at large, F. G. Brown, Acme. Other directors were: Mrs. H. Braden, Jas. Gordon, Mrs. Wills, J. S. Earle, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Hague and David Irvine.

Does Large Business

During the past year the Pincher Creek Association did a total business of \$351,650. 124 cars of livestock, 5,078 tons of hay and 215 tons of timothy and a large volume of other farm products were handled. The present membership is 336 as compared with 246 last year. A. B. Claypool spoke on the three pools at a recent meeting, and it was decided to take a vote by post card ballot to determine whether the Pincher Creek Association shall join the Alberta Livestock Pool. Directors were elected as follows: Utopia, L. C. Bonertz; Soring Ridge, T. D. Mansfield; Twin Butte, J. Heseott; Kerr, H. Schultz; S. P. Hunter, director at large.

U.F.A. Notes

Lone Ridge local realized nearly \$290 at their annual picnic and dance, held on July 8. At a previous meeting Mrs. Schofield, E. R. Rasmussen and E. E. Sparks, M.L.A., spoke in support of the new pools and some 50 contracts were signed.

In a resolution adopted at a recent meeting Tawatinaw local asks for the continuation of the Edmonton-Athabasca highway from Rochester to Clyde, through Tawatinaw and Nestow, east of the C.N.R. track. The shipping committee was given power to set a flat rate on all shipments of livestock if deemed desirable. Mrs. Warr, U.F.W.A. director, spoke in support of the Pools.

Allandale U.F.A. local finds that by charging only \$1.50 for dues and raising the remaining 50 cents by entertainments they get a larger membership. Their membership is considerably larger than last year. At their recent U.F.A. picnic \$50 was cleared.

At the sports day of the U.F.A. and Talbot Athletic Club, informative addresses were delivered by Robt. Gardiner, M.P., and H. E. Spencer, M.P., on Rural Credits legislation and other matters dealt with during the recent session.

Saskatchewan

For Amalgamation

In connection with the series of meetings addressed recently by C. C. Stolliker and Mrs. Wunder in District No. 9, the meetings at Phone Hill, Good Luck, Clear Creek and Creekside, were especially successful. At the latter point a new local was formed with a total of 16 members signing up at the meeting. The officers elected were: President, Grover Burnard; vice-president, Luther Gregory; secretary, W. R. Carr; directors, Mrs. Howard Burnard, Mrs. Grover Burnard, Mrs. Tom Guest, Oliver Adamson, James Bow and Earl Burnard. Tony Griffith presided at this meeting.

At Good Luck school, which is six miles north of Springside, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.: "That whereas, we are

The Grain Growers' Guide

of the opinion that two farmers' organizations are not in the best interest of the farmers of this province, therefore we pledge ourselves to join an amalgamated association of the two farmers' organizations." G. F. Swain, of Springside, was chairman of this meeting.

The Phone Hill meeting was presided over by James Williams, and lasted until half-an-hour after midnight, and at Clear Creek, R. F. Pinder was chosen as chairman. Mr. Swain attended all the above meetings along with Mr. Stolliker and Mrs. Wunder.

S.G.G.A. Notes

Cobourg G.G.A., Moose Jaw, is going strong for the Robertson Shield this year. The local is a very active one, and has at present a membership paid up in the Central association of about 124 members. Last year Cobourg took third place in the competition, but the members are determined to better their position in 1925 by climbing to top place. They are filling up the benches, making the weak places strong, and the strong places still stronger. It is evident there is going to be a battle royal for the honor of holding the shield during 1926. We would wish them all success if we could; but anyway, those who cannot win can do more, as Shakespeare says: "they can deserve it."

The two constituency conventions of Melfort and Kinistino in District No. 12 on July 29 and 30, respectively, proved very successful. The Melfort convention was held in the Sand Hill Creek Grain Growers' Hall, and while the attendance was not large, the convention was a good one. The Kinistino convention took place in the Gowanbrae Community Hall, and was both well attended and a distinct success. There were 125 delegates present at this convention.

Earl Haig Honored by Redskins

By Elizabeth Bailey Price

Field Marshall Earl Haig, Britain's greatest living soldier, is now a head chief of the Sarcee Indian tribe. His Indian name is Akahtse, which translated means Chief Bull's Head.

This honor, which is the highest that an Indian tribe can bestow, was conferred upon the distinguished commander of the British forces during the Great War, on the recent visit of the Field Marshall and Countess Haig to Calgary, during the stampede and jubilee celebrations of that city's fiftieth anniversary.

The little city of the foothills was en fete for the occasion. Flags and bunting hung from the store windows or were festooned across the streets. Many of the merchants had their store exteriors covered with logs, slabs or rough boards, typical of pioneer days—while water-troughs and hitching-posts were placed in the main thoroughfares. The citizens themselves, catching the spirit of the occasion, bedecked themselves in bright colored shirts, cowboy hats and colored handkerchiefs. Cowboys and cowgirls by the hundreds rode their western range horses. The scarlet-coated mounted police and Indians in their finest regalia of paint, feathers and bead-work, made the scene a riot of color.

As the distinguished party rode through the crowded streets, cheer on cheer greeted the great soldier.

The ceremony took place in the centre of the city. It was an impressive scene, an Indian buck chanting the war song of the tribe as it progressed, while Earl Haig knelt on a bright colored blanket, Chief Big Plume, of the Sarcees, spoke to him in the language of his tribe, this being interpreted by Chief Buffalo Child Long Lance. The Sarcee chief spoke as follows:

"Field Marshall Earl Haig. I am going to make you a chief of the Sarcee tribe. The Sarcees had a great warrior killed 100 years ago. He was the greatest warrior the Sarcees ever had, and you are Britain's greatest warrior. Eleven thousand of our people fought under you in the Great War, and we know you are a great soldier. The name I am about to give you is one which the Sarcees must

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

J. T. HULL
P. M. ABEL
Associate Editors

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keep alive for all time. It was first given 100 years ago to our greatest chief, and we know that you will uphold the name in accordance with its traditions. Your name will be Big Chief Akahtse, or Big Chief Bull's Head."

Touching the shoulder of the famous soldier, with a huge feather, Chief Big Plume transferred the spirit of the Saree's greatest warrior into the soul of Britain's greatest living soldier.

The head-dress, a magnificent crown of feathers, was then adjusted to Earl Haig's head, amid the cheering of thousands of people.

In reply the Field Marshall said:

"I consider this a very great honor indeed, and will do my best to live up to it. It is a great honor to have the spirit of your greatest Indian warrior and chief enter my soul."

For the remainder of the morning the party rode up and down the streets. So interested was the Countess in the ceremony that she donned a western riding habit, borrowed from the daughter of a pioneer, and a cowboy hat, and rode with the party.

The visitors were then treated with true western hospitality. Here and there they would stop at a chuck wagon and have a friendly cup of coffee and a "couple of hot flapjacks," which they pronounced "very fine."

After an hour's ride, during which time the distinguished visitors shook hands with many Indian braves, Chief Walking Buffalo, of the Stoneys, presented Earl Haig with the Indian flag, which comprises a staff covered with feathers. The countess was also given a large collection of beautiful feathers in the shape of a fan.

Alberta Pool Meets

Calgary, August 8 (Guide Special Correspondence)—General satisfaction with the results of the 1924-25 pool to date was expressed at the annual meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, held in the Empress Theatre, on August 5 and 6. The meeting was harmonious throughout, and the operations of the pool during the year, and the finances of the undertaking were discussed in great detail and with a thorough appreciation of the necessity for concentration first upon the primary purpose of the pool—the selling of the wheat of members to the best advantage in the markets of the world—and of making all other considerations subordinate to this primary purpose. R. Cates, of Oyen, was elected chairman, and J. P. Watson, of Chinook, who was elected assistant chairman, presided over the sessions.

All Board Re-elected

The board of directors was re-elected in its entirety as was the case last year, and a unanimous vote of thanks to the chairmen, to the board, and to the staff of the pool, was adopted.

Close concentration on the business in hand enabled the delegates to clear the agenda one day earlier than had been anticipated, and on Thursday evening there was a very short meeting of the directors, who will meet again on August 19, in regular session.

The report of the board of directors and the financial statements were adopted unanimously. The director's report dealt with the year's activities, and investigations made with regard to

the purchase of elevators. The delegates rejected, by a very decisive majority, a resolution proposing that the districts should be redivided so as to make the number of members in each district equal. The present districts are divided approximately on an acreage basis. The constitution was not amended except in one or two minor details.

Membership Increased

The directors' report showed that the membership of the pool has substantially increased during the past year, and is now between 31,000 and 32,000. The report referred with deep regret to the death of the late C. M. Elliott, whose hard work in the early months of the pool's existence was of enormous assistance in establishing the pool.

The positions of manager of the Alberta pool and western selling agent for the interprovincial selling agency were divided subsequent to the other western provinces establishing pools, and R. D. Purdy, assistant manager of the Bank of Montreal, at Edmonton,



was appointed Alberta manager, and had fully justified the board's choice. The Alberta board expressed the fullest confidence in the ability of George Melvor, to fill the position of western selling agent, to which he has been appointed. An office of the pool had been opened at Edmonton, with W. H. Boyle in charge, and much good work has been done there in protecting the interests of shippers and affording information to members.

R. O. German, secretary of the Alberta pool, acted as secretary of the annual meeting. The personnel of the board is H. W. Wood, Red Deer, wheat pool district; W. J. Jackman, Edmonton district; O. L. McPherson, Claresholm district; R. A. Macpherson, North Calgary district; Ben S. Plumer, South Calgary district; C. Jensen, Lethbridge district; Lew Hutchinson, Camrose district.

Progressives in Conference

Saskatchewan Progressives met in convention in Regina, on August 5, and elected a provincial executive, adopted as a platform the Declaration of Principles issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in 1923, declared in favor of the Progressives in

parliament retaining their independence as a distinct political group, and urged among other things completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and reform of the Senate.

The executive for the province is as follows: A. Baynton, Carlton, president; Dr. Hugh MacLean, Regina, vice-president; W. A. Tegart, Mildred; Mrs. V. McNaughton, Harris; Mrs. M. Sutherland, Shellbrook; C. E. Little, Ogema; R. H. Milliken, Saskatoon, and the chairmen of each of the constituency committees.

The Platform

The following is the platform adopted by the party:

1. Hearty support of the League of Nations in the belief that it will prove an effective agency for the promotion of international co-operation and the achievement of international peace and security.

2. That further development of the British Empire should be as a common-

wealth of nations free and equal and governed in accordance with British constitutional principles. Any attempt to centralize Imperial authority or to set up any governing body, whether termed conference, council, parliament or cabinet, whose decisions would be binding on the dominions, must inevitably hamper the growth of responsible democracy in Canada.

3. Condemnation of the principle of tariff protection, a substantial increase in the British preference, a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States and the immediate abolition of the tariff on the implements of production. The Canadian customs tariff, so long as retained, to be based solely on the requirements for public revenue.

4. Definition of the fields of federal and provincial taxation by agreement between the respective authorities in order to eliminate the duplication of taxing machinery and to reduce the cost of revenue collection.

5. Collection of public revenues as far as possible by direct taxation imposed with due regard to ability to pay and to the benefits received by the taxpayer.

6. Rigid economy in public finance, expenditures to be kept within the limits of federal revenue and provision

made for the gradual reduction of the national debt.

7. Retention in public ownership of all natural resources and their utilization under conditions which will protect the public interest.

8. Public ownership of public utilities and their operation for the benefit of the people.

9. Reform of the Senate, based on the principle of elective membership.

10. Revision of the naturalization act to provide for the personal naturalization of married women.

11. Election of parliamentary representatives, wherever feasible under the system of proportional representation. Where single-member constituencies are retained election to be by means of the preferential ballot.

12. The credit of the nation to be

Continued on Page 23

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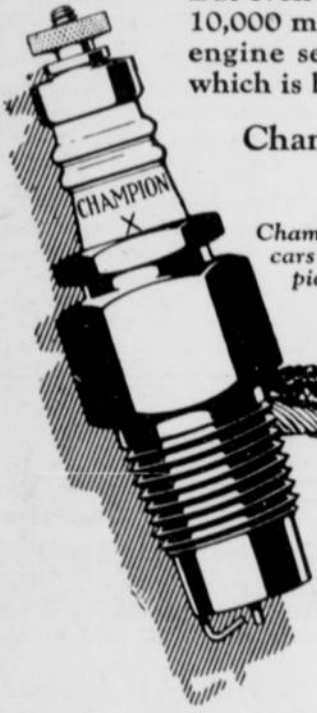
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Do Wet Summers Follow Cold Winters?

By Percy H. Wright

EVERY farmer knows that if a way of foreknowing the bad seasons were discovered, a tremendous saving would be made possible. Much good seed which is put on land that is not quite up to the ideal in the hope of a little better than normal rainfall, would not be wasted as now. Adequate provision would be made for a feed supply, old stocks of oats, straw and hay would be conserved, and even in money matters, some desirable but not absolutely essential expenditures would be avoided. "Forewarned is forearmed," is an old adage, and true in the farmer's case as in any other.

It now appears that this may be possible. There is good reason to believe that the winter and early spring determine the moisture supply of the months following them, on the prairies. The following figures, taken from the records of the Scott Experimental Station, Scott, Sask., since its inception, show that in north-western Saskatchewan, at least, there is a correlation between the coldness of the winter and the moisture supply of the spring following. For this table, the mean temperatures of January, February, March and April were added together in such a way as to give a figure representing the cold of the winter. In the second case, the precipitation of May, June and July was added to find the moisture supply in the crop-determining period. A comparison of the two figures will show the extent of the correlation:

Year	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Temp.—Degrees	10.9	12.4	16.2	26.1	8.8	11.56	16.28
Rain—Inches	10.61	5.21	5.22	7.05	10.78	2.3	2.34
Year	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	
Temp.—Degrees	14.75	12.15	14.93	15.13	14.85	18.22	
Rain—Inches	2.54	6.67	4.7	3.16	10.86	2.38	

An examination of the above table will reveal that, except for the year 1915, there is a tendency for the high figure in the one row to go with a low figure in the other row; that is, that a cold winter is followed by a heavy seasonable rainfall, and a mild winter by a light rainfall. This correlation will be shown in a form more easily grasped by the graph below:

an abnormal accumulation of snow and ice in north-eastern Canada, including Hudson Bay, is usually there followed by a rather persistently abnormally high barometer, which in turn leads to a prevalence of east and north-east winds over the northern portion of the Great Lakes, and thence westward to the Canadian prairies, while over the north-western portions of the continent the pressure is relatively low. The stream lines of the warm lower atmosphere in the Mississippi valley will then be from the south-east, converging toward colder east and north-east winds, and gradually rising above them. With such conditions, which are strikingly like those which have prevailed this past spring, copious rains are likely to occur in the Western Canadian provinces. When, in other seasons, a series of lows pass eastward across the Great Lakes, the resultant stream lines in Western Canada will be south-west and west, and the rainfall west of the Great Lakes will be light."

From here the meteorologist goes on to show that there are factors which determine the intensity of the western winters. But enough has been quoted to show the deference for this theory in high places. It remains to test it out by the records which we have accumulated to date in the various districts of Western Canada.

In regard to the non-occurrence of the 1915 rainfall in the Scott figures, it will be remembered that in that year the extreme south-west portions

of the provinces received the most generous precipitation. This would tend to show, would it not? that the moisture gift of that year was from the Pacific instead of the Gulf of Mexico, as usual, and that therefore the laws concerning the influence of the Hudson Bay would not apply.

At Lacombe, Alberta, there is no correlation between the cold of winter

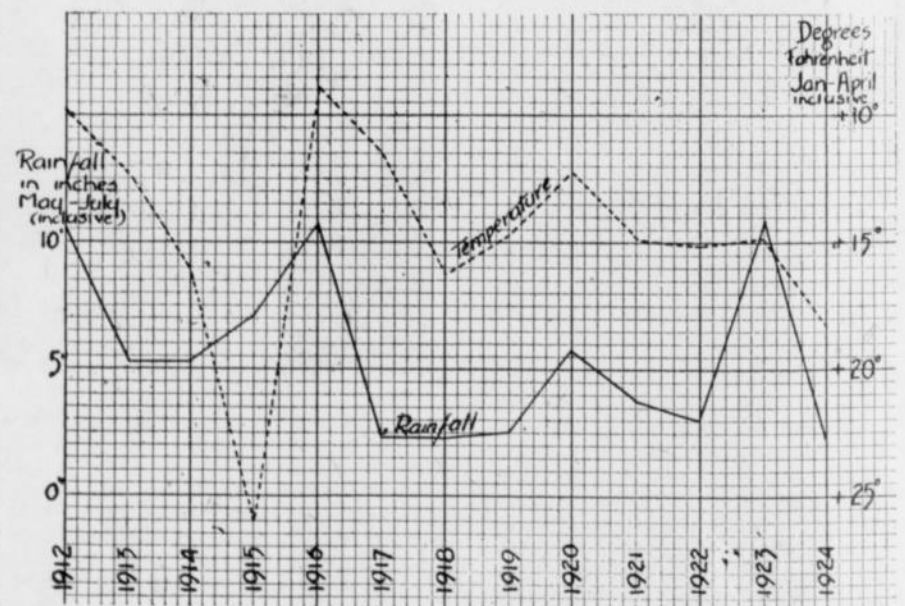


Chart No. 1—Showing correlation between winter temperature and rainfall during succeeding growing season at Scott, Sask.

That we may know the opinion of good authorities on this subject, let me quote the Dominion Meteorological Station, Toronto. The following extract appears from the Canada Year Book, 1922-23:

"A problem that is receiving much attention is the precipitation of the western provinces. It has not yet been definitely decided whence comes the moisture which falls in summer rains, but from recent investigation it would appear that the greater part is from the Gulf of Mexico, though a certain percentage comes across the mountains south of Canada from the Pacific. The variation from season to season is certainly closely connected with the distribution of atmospheric pressure over other parts of the continent. It is surmised that a cold spring, following a cold winter, with

and the rain of summer. Presumably Lacombe is too far west to come under the Hudson Bay influence. It only goes to show the necessity of study of each district individually before coming to any conclusion concerning the behavior of weather laws in it.

It will be remembered that the theory properly calls for an observation of the temperatures, not in the place whose rainfall it is desired to foresee, but in the vicinity of Hudson Bay. Though the farmer can observe the severity of the winters only in his own district, yet to test out the theory rightly, the weather reports of the great territory to the north-east of us must be available. There are two stations where these records were kept, at York Factory, from 1904 to 1907; and at Fort Nelson, from 1916

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 12, 1925

Nothing to Offer

The speeches delivered by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, in the series of meetings arranged for him by the Manitoba Provincial Conservative Association, were in the leader of the opposition's characteristic style. Mr. Meighen shines in criticism; he has the analytical mind, and with it a meticulous care for logic. He was ruthless in his exposure of the weakness of the King government, and we are free to say that in the main his merciless castigation was deserved. On the tariff, transportation, ocean rates and other questions, the vacillations of the government revealed all the weakness emphasized by Mr. Meighen, and, despite the lumping together of Progressives and Liberals by Mr. Meighen, we believe that, except for the Progressives, the government would have been a greater failure so far as carrying out its platform is concerned. Conservative critics have, in fact, asserted that the Progressives forced the hand of the government in this respect.

Mr. Meighen, however, is not without his own defects. When a man, occupying the position he does, refers to those to whom he is opposed as being "in the throes of delirium tremens," and as possessing nothing but "conspicuous supineness and imbecility," one is justified in assuming that he found the vocabulary of the gutter a handier weapon than reasoned argument. Mr. Meighen can hit hard in debate without having recourse to abuse, but he seems to revel in gross exaggeration, and, not infrequently, in sheer vituperation. Surely the great Conservative party has something better to offer the electors than a political tirade and demagogic clap-trap.

There is a transportation problem in this country; there is a big question connected with the Canadian National Railways; there are the questions of rural credits, taxation, bank reform, electoral reform, the tariff. It is all fine and large for Mr. Meighen to say that on all these questions the King government either has no policy or a wrong one; it is more important that Mr. Meighen, after making his criticisms of his political opponents, should say what policy the Conservative party has on these questions. And one looks in vain through Mr. Meighen's speeches for constructive suggestions. Mr. Forke was absolutely right when he said that Mr. Meighen lacked constructive policies. The Conservative party has one avowed remedy, and one only, for all the ills of the country—a higher tariff. In that respect it is like those Socialists who believe that the nationalization of everything would usher in the millenium, the Communists who believe that if everything was as free as the air men would immediately become perfect, and those Single Taxers who believe the public appropriation of the unearned increment of land would be the beginning of the fabled Golden Age.

Mr. Meighen says raise the tariff, restrict as far as possible the exchange of goods with foreign countries, and the tall chimneys of the country will smoke; new life will be given to industry and productive enterprise; the railways will get more traffic, and consequently, more revenue, and the freight rate problem will be solved; the revenues of the government will be increased, and it will be possible to reduce internal taxation, and so on, in precisely the same optimistic and exaggerated style of the purveyors of other panaceas.

Mr. Meighen knows too much not to

know that he is doing the very thing he condemns his opponents for doing; he is promising too much. Like the man in the story, he is taking in too much territory. Protection is a much older policy than free trade; it is the historic policy of every civilized nation but one. Has it produced such excellent results anywhere? It has not. If protection is the philosopher's stone by which poverty is to be transmuted into prosperity, how is it that no protectionist country has demonstrated its efficacy? How is it that the most poverty-stricken countries in the world are as much attached to the policy of protection as the Canadian Conservative party—and the bulk of the Liberal party?

In his more candid moments Mr. Meighen is good enough to admit that a protective policy is of no earthly use to the farmers of Western Canada. He knows protection cannot benefit an industry that must export, and the price of whose product is determined in a world competitive market. All that protection means to the western farmer is that he must pay a price for the protected goods he buys, that is disadvantageously disproportionate to the price at which he must sell his product. It is atax on the farmer which goes into the private purse of the protected interests, and not into the public treasury.

Mr. Meighen knows that so well that he has proposed to give some relief to the farmers by subsidized freight rates. Where he intends getting the money without increasing taxation he does not say. That is also the relief he promises to the maritime provinces, in which even the Conservatives are loudly questioning the value of the Conservative panacea.

Would the Conservatives establish a federal rural credits system in which the credit of the nation could be utilized for the development of agriculture? Would they adjust taxation as far as ever possible on the basis of ability to pay? Would they reform the banking system so as to get out of it the greatest possible service on the economic capacity of the country? Would they introduce the preferential vote or proportional representation so as to make the House of Commons truly representative of the electorate? Would they take injustice out of the fiscal policy of the country? Would they stand by public ownership of the Canadian National Railways?

The answer to each question is—No; that is why Mr. Meighen has no constructive policy to offer. The Conservative party has not a thing—not a single thing—to offer the Canadian West. It is politically bankrupt so far as this part of the country is concerned. And these prairie provinces at least, are not going back either to a party which has nothing to offer it, or one that offers and never gives.

The British Mine Settlement

The settlement effected by the Baldwin government in the British mining crisis indicates the great change that post-war conditions have brought about in the attitude of even Conservatism towards industry and industrial questions. The miners, who have set their minds on nationalization of the mines in order to secure the pooling of expenses and profits, are not satisfied with the settlement, accepting it only as a temporary success, while the harassed taxpayer appears to be looking upon it as a further raid on his pocket; the business

world, as an ominous extension of government encroachment upon private enterprise, and others, including apparently Ramsay MacDonald, as an equally ominous concession to the proponents of industrial action in preference to political action.

The agreement under which the miners were working was a combination of profit sharing, with a minimum wage of 10 shillings, say \$2.50 a day. The owners demanded a new agreement in which the minimum wage would be abandoned, but the profits, after the deduction of all costs, would be shared in the proportion of 87 per cent. to wages and 13 per cent. to profits. The miners refused on the ground that abandonment of the minimum wage, which through the working of short time was not even a subsistence wage, would leave them in a condition of abject poverty. In this they were backed by the transportation workers and the engineers, both of whom are preparing for a fight on their own account.

It looked like a general strike until the government proposed a subvention in aid of wages for a period of nine months. The existing wage agreement will stand, but in any month in which the wages plus the shares in profits fall below the minimum payable under the old agreement, in any district, the government will make up the deficiency, but the amount of profit in excess of about 30 cents a ton will go to the government to aid in making up the deficiency.

It has been estimated that the government subvention will go over \$100,000,000, and necessitate an increase of nearly 2 per cent. in the income tax, although the government has only appropriated \$50,000,000 for the scheme. If, as some of those who are critical of the action of the government contend, the transportation workers, the engineers and other industries, take the settlement as a precedent, and claim that they are entitled to as much consideration as the miners, and a subvention in aid of wages would be as acceptable to them as it is to the miners, it is easy to see that Premier Baldwin and his ministry are in anything but a pleasant position.

Subventions to wages is no new thing in England. It was for long enough an established institution, and it led to deplorable results. But in principle is there really any great difference between such direct subvention and a subvention to the industry by means of a protective tariff? We in Canada may think the settlement an extraordinary one, but it is well to remember before expressing too much surprise, that in this country the protective tariff for over half-a-century has given to manufacturing industry an annual subsidy, and in addition millions have been paid out of the public treasury in cash assistance to railways and various industries. The proposed subvention for the miners is not as much as the tariff costs the consumer in this country, and if Great Britain were to give grants in aid of wages to all her industries, it would not mean as much, proportionally, as the tariff costs the people in the United States. In the circumstances protectionists can hardly take exception, on grounds of principle, to the policy of the Baldwin government, which, it should be remembered, is a protectionist government, and in this particular instance, an honest one, since it is showing the people what protection actually costs.

Controlling Markets

The government of the United States has suggested to the British government that the restrictions which were placed on rubber production in, and export from, British colonies in 1922, be relaxed. In the House of Commons recently. Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, secretary for the colonies, declared that the restrictions had been of great benefit to the rubber-producing interests, and that it would be inadvisable to modify the restrictions before a careful enquiry had been made into the existing situation. J. H. Thomas, who was colonial secretary in the Labor government, expressed approval of the policy inaugurated in 1922, and hoped that the government would continue to see that rubber produced in the British colonies was not sold at less than cost.

The policy of restriction of output of rubber, which has been supported by a coalition, a Conservative and a Labor government in Great Britain, is of some interest as an experiment to prevent economic distress among certain primary producers by deliberate control of the market. About 50 per cent. of the world's rubber supply is grown in British colonies, and represents an investment of approximately \$400,000,000. In 1922, rubber producers, like all other primary producers, were hard hit by the slump in price which was intensified by the existence of large surplus stocks. The British colonial office appointed a committee to investigate the situation, and this committee, the chairman of which was Sir James Stevenson, recommended control of planting and the export of rubber, together with a graded export tax, which would help to raise the price as well as furnish revenue. The recommendations of the committee were accepted, and immediately brought into force by agreement in the colonies.

Thus for three years rubber production in the British colonies has been under control, and export has been adjusted in a way that was calculated to just supply the demands of the market at what was considered to be a fair price for the producers, that is the British capitalists who had money invested in rubber plantations. Rubber, however, is also produced in the Dutch colonies; about 35 per cent. of the world's supply is grown in the Dutch East Indies. An effort was made to induce the Dutch rubber interests to come into the scheme for control, but without success. The consequence has been that the Dutch producers have profited by the British restrictions, and they have increased their production and thus diminished the advantage the producers in the British colonies gained by the restrictions they adopted. The first result of the restrictions was a rapid and heavy rise in the price of rubber. Then there was a fall, but owing, it is said, to the introduction of balloon tires for automobiles, the demand for rubber has greatly increased, and although the rubber output has steadily increased, rubber manufacturers want the restrictions removed so as to bring into the market the whole output available, and thus either reduce prices or increase their own profits.

There is no doubt the rubber interests of the British colonies will bring all the pressure they can command upon the British government to continue the restrictions, and they still hope to bring their Dutch competitors into the scheme for regulating supply to demand so as to prevent a disastrous slump in prices through over-production. The experiment and the situation are interesting as an indication of the changing attitude with respect to production, marketing and price control, and of the difficulty in applying restriction schemes, when a section of the producers can see an advantage for themselves by refusing to join in them. It is obvious that if restriction continues in

the British colonies, the Dutch producers can not only get the better price, but larger markets.

The Parties and the H. B. R.

In his speech at Stonewall, on July 30, Mr. Meighen had the following to say about the Hudson Bay Railway:

I have been asked if the Conservative party would complete the Hudson Bay Railway. The Liberals promised the Hudson Bay Railway and never built a foot and never turned a sod. The Conservative party promised it and laid every rail that was laid and promised to complete it and will complete it. But there are special circumstances to consider. We do not believe in having \$20,000,000 going to waste by rust. The country is now in a state of semi-financial stagnation. Its load of taxation is bleeding the country. The country must be placed on its feet industrially before it can enter upon any large projects. When that is done the Conservative party will not wait another month to deal with the Hudson Bay Railway. —(Winnipeg Tribune Report).

Premier King, if asked the same question, would give just about the same reply except, of course, for the references to the inactivity of the Liberal party. He would say that the Liberals promised to build the railway in the election of 1908, and that they had started to build it when the electorate turned them out of office in 1911. He would "point with pride" to the fact that Hon. George P. Graham, Liberal minister of railways, turned the first sod in 1910, and rise to heights of righteous indignation in denunciation of Mr. Meighen's partisan malice in saying that the Liberals had "never turned a sod" in connection with the railway. The Liberals and Conservatives have been fighting in that manner over the Hudson Bay Railway for a few decades.

The plain truth is that both Liberals and Conservatives have made exuberant promises with regard to the building of the line. They both promised to commence construction right away in the election campaign of 1908. The Liberals, having secured office again, toyed with the project right up to the eve of the election of 1911, when they called for tenders. The Conservatives were successful in the election, and the first thing they did was to suspend the whole work and start another investigation into the question of route and terminal. Construction began in 1912, but in 1918 when the line was within 92 miles of the terminal, work was stopped almost entirely, and in 1920 the Conservative minister of railways, Hon. J. D. Reid, announced that no more money would be spent on the railway.

Thus both parties promised the road. The Liberals left office in 1911 with a contract signed for building the road and money voted for the work. The Conservatives started construction without any heart in the business, and after six years of dilatoriness they stopped work, and the Liberals have since followed the precedent. Both parties promised and neither was in the least anxious to carry out the promise. Both have made the Hudson Bay Railway a political football, and neither has any cause for complaint if the prairie west declines to accept their falsified assurances and exclaims, "a plague on both your houses."

Campaign Funds

Saskatchewan Progressives met in conference at Regina, on August 5, to make preparations for the election which it now seems certain will be held in October. The conference adopted as a platform the Declaration of Principles issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in 1923.

On the following day an interprovincial conference was held with representatives from the three prairie provinces. This conference adopted the platform, with minor

alterations, accepted by the Saskatchewan Progressives, and which has also been accepted by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Manitoba.

A co-ordinating committee was also appointed with representatives from Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the Alberta representatives having no power to nominate members of this committee at the conference. The purpose of this committee is to arrange for speakers in the campaign and to prepare literature on the questions which will be discussed before the electorate. These are the first steps in getting ready for the election.

One of the most important of the many things that must be attended to in the constituencies is that of election funds. The Progressives in the last election set a splendid example of the application of democratic principles in putting the responsibility for financing their campaigns on the electors themselves. The great curse in the old party system was the control exercised by those who furnished the party funds. The party listened respectfully to the source of the funds to be used either to keep it in power or enable it to secure power. No body of electors under such a system could ever hope to make its influence felt. The hands which guided the parties were the hands from which the party funds came.

Elections are the affair of the electors and not the politicians. The candidate of a party is that party's choice to help to carry into effect the agreed upon legislative program of those whose votes elect him. It is the moral duty of those electors to furnish the funds which are necessary in every campaign. If the Progressives in the electorate go back on that duty and expect their candidates to finance their own campaign it will not be long before the old two-party system will be again in force, and with it the old corruption, the old disappointments and the old tyranny of the party over the electorate.

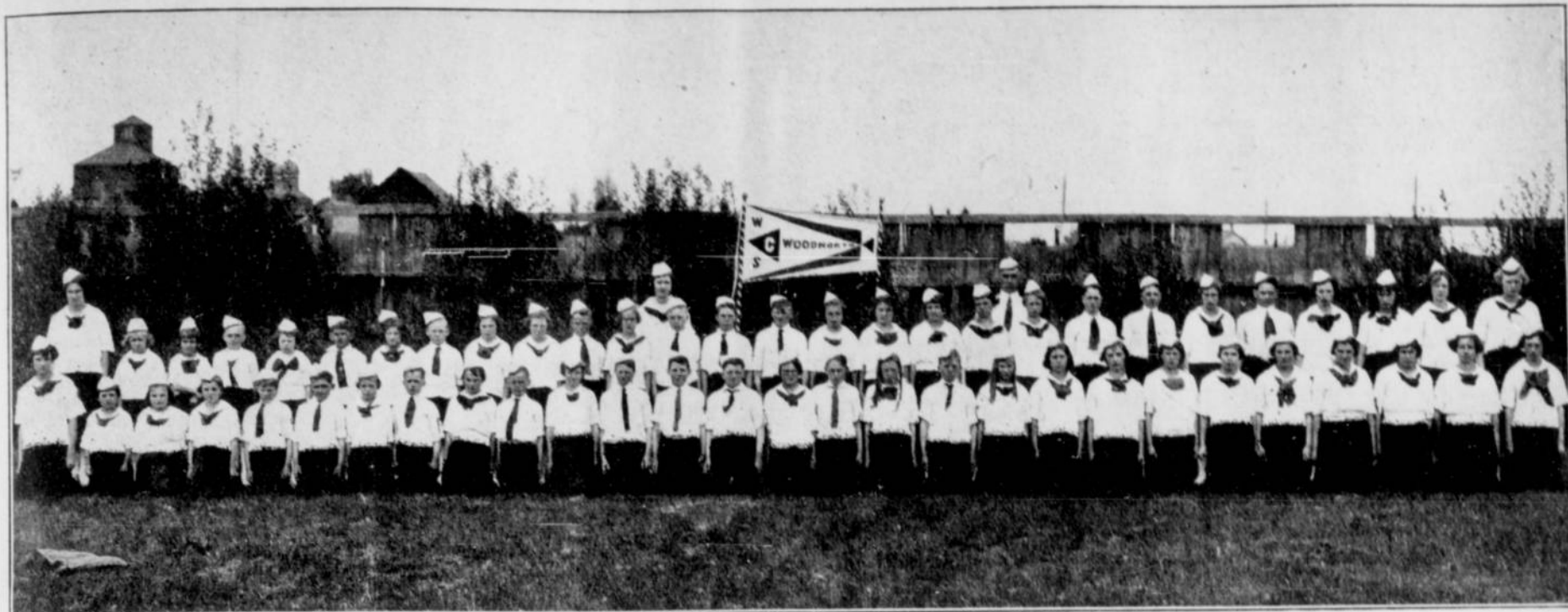
Candidates of the Progressive party are not wealthy men. They have no independent and substantial incomes. They cannot finance their own campaigns in competition with opponents, whose financial backing is from those wealthy interests who have a stake in the election. They cannot do it and they should not be asked to do it. The Progressives cannot afford to abandon their principle of electoral responsibility for election campaign funds and full publicity for the source and amounts of such funds. It is an essential of clean politics. What was done in 1921 can be done in the coming election, and the constituency workers should make it their first business to emphasize this duty of all Progressive supporters to make some contribution to the fund required to finance the campaign of their candidate.

Editorial Notes

Lord Curzon left only small legacies to his children. This, he explained carefully in his will was not because he lacked affection for them, but because they all had enough, anyway. Which seems to be a good and proper reason.

The nations, says the Montreal Star, are preparing for war in the Pacific. And jingo newspapers like the Star are doing their bit toward hastening the day when again we will hear the slogan: "To the last man and the last dollar."

The Guide cartoonist is taking a holiday, so there is no cartoon this week. The feature will be resumed on the return of Mr. Russenholt.



The above is the picture of the children of the Woodnorth Consolidated School, as they took part in the Virden Field Day. About 45 schools participated, and prizes in marching were awarded to the best one and two-roomed schools. For four years the Woodnorth kiddies have won this prize in succession, but during the past year Woodnorth was changed to a three-roomed school, which ruled them out of competition. However, they led the parade and marched like little soldiers. The record for their wonderful standing is greatly due to Principal Lockhart, whose tact and excellent training of the children is known to all. All manner of sports were engaged in, and the Woodnorth children won three ball games in succession. At the close of the sports Premier Bracken addressed the gathering, expressing great admiration of the efficiency of the rural children in sport and drill. The report of this gathering comes to us from Mrs. Wm. Hill, secretary of the U.F.W.M. at that point.

A Co-operative Rally

ABOUT 6,000 people attended the co-operative rally which was held at Regina, on July 30, during the annual fair, and in the course of the proceedings, representatives from every co-operative organization in the province were introduced to the audience. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, and the addresses were delivered by Hon. Manning Doherty, who was minister of agriculture in Ontario during the Drury regime, and Premier Dunning, of Saskatchewan.

In opening the meeting, Hon. C. M. Hamilton, outlined the various co-operative organizations now operating in the province, and expressed the hope that the meeting would result in the consolidation of co-operative sentiment in support of all these organizations. The Department of Agriculture, he stated, had given assistance to the formation of an agricultural policy that would be productive of the best service to the farmers of the province.

Mr. Doherty's Speech

Hon. Manning Doherty stated that the people in the East were keenly interested in what was being done in the West, and he deprecated the idea that the East was not in sympathy with the West in facing common problems. He had spent many years in the study and in preaching the doctrine of the co-operative marketing of farm products. "To come here," he said, "and find assembled thousands of the citizens of Saskatchewan who have determined that they are going to establish machinery to bring about their own economic welfare, determined, come what may, no matter what difficulties arise, to proceed sanely and wisely to place a foundation under the great industry of agriculture, to one whose heart is wrapped up in this subject, is an inspiration, if nothing more. Saskatchewan has led in co-operative work in Canada. The pioneers realized the necessity of building up some form of machinery for the marketing of your crop. They sat down together and formed associations. These pioneers blazed the trail, fought prejudices, and large organizations stand today as a monument to these pioneers. You have organized along many lines. You have your elevator company, co-operative dairy associations, honey producers' organizations, and so on. Almost all the farm products organized. These organizations have done a tremendous work for agriculture. They were formed by men of stout hearts and sound purpose on lines best known at the time. The technique of the operation and con-

Six thousand people attend meeting at Regina and hear Premier Dunning and Hon. Manning Doherty expound principles of successful co-operation

struction of co-operative organizations when they were formed was not perfect, but the purposes were true and were being worked out for the benefit of the farmers of the province."

A Western Canada Kid

Referring to the wheat pool, Mr. Doherty stated that he knew something about the birth of this infant. He had helped in the campaign to secure contracts. "I have had an opportunity," he stated, "of looking this year-old infant over. That infant is a red-blooded, two fisted Western Canada kid. He is going to do great work for you people. In twelve months the wheat pool has handled a very large percentage of the grain in the western provinces, and although that percentage was not as great as it may be in the future, the wheat pool in 1924-25 was a real factor in the marketing of wheat on this continent. If sane business methods are followed a great work can be accomplished, not alone for you, the producers, but for all the people of this Dominion. Possibly there are some who feel that the pool has not done for them what they expected. If there are any like that it is because they expected too much. Everything has been done for you in this first year that any reasonable man could expect."

"The wheat pool is the natural outgrowth of the previous co-operative activities of you people. It has done a great work not only for its own members but it has benefited those outside. The principles underlying the wheat pool are sound. It is 100 per cent. co-operative and it remains with you to give it loyal support, guidance and direction that it may work for the benefit of all the people of Canada. I am now as always 100 per cent. for the pool, but though the principles are sound and have proven true, no co-operative organization can succeed, no matter how sound the management, unless the rank and file of the membership are loyal co-operators."

Should Utilize Assets

Co-operative movements in Canada, Mr. Doherty said, were today facing a great crisis. He reviewed briefly the history of co-operative enterprises in the country and, referring to the various organizations that existed in the province, he said "It is within the right and power of the farmer to construct but it would be insanity to destroy. If it

is in your mind to proceed along lines 100 per cent. co-operative, I say to you it would be good business to use in this machinery you are setting up all those parts of the machinery already set up that will fit in. Do not pull down or destroy your assets. A tremendous responsibility is on the leaders of the farmers' movements in the West to whom I would say, 'You are trustees for a vast number of farmers with a sacred function to perform. In the discharge of your duty and in the solving of problems I ask you to allow only one factor to sway your judgment, the best interests of all the farmers.' If these leaders permit nothing else to influence their judgment but the welfare of the farmers they will have their reward, because generations yet unborn looking over the history of the movement in 1924-25-26 will say of these men that they were big men."

National Co-operative Policy

"The reputation of our products in the markets of the world," Mr. Doherty continued "is a great national asset and no person or corporation should have it in its power to injure that reputation. Canada must adopt a great national policy of commodity co-operative marketing of farm products if Canada is going to take its proper place among the countries of the world. If a man in Denmark were to say that they should abolish co-operative marketing they would have him examined by a doctor. Co-operation is taught the children in the schools and is a national matter taught from the earliest days and hours." In conclusion, Mr. Doherty said "See to it that a sound, sane business policy is followed in all your organizations. No organization can succeed without these attributes. I hope to see the work which you are carrying on have an influence on the other provinces, so that in Canada we may have a big national co-operative movement that will bring happiness into the homes of hundreds of our citizens."

Premier Dunning's Speech

Mr. Doherty was followed by Premier Dunning, who, in opening, referred to his visit to England last year, and the great co-operative conference called by Sir Horace Plunkett, the veteran Irish agricultural co-operator, which he was privileged to attend and to address. He would offer he said, some observations, part of them the result of the

discussion at this English conference, and others the result of his own observations on the co-operative movement in the province, which he hoped would be constructive and helpful.

"Some characteristics," he said "appeared to be common with co-operators. There is as a first characteristic a tendency to quarrel. One of the greatest difficulties complained of at the conference was the lack of the co-operative spirit. Perhaps that is natural. The co-operative idea is a forward looking idea and the man who is forward looking tends to be rather a talkative individual. When one like that gets into similar company there is need of the co-operative spirit if anything good is to result. In Saskatchewan we talk a great deal about the co-operative spirit, but co-operation and intolerance are two words that are not synonymous."

Co-operation and Toleration

"I also found in this conference," Mr. Dunning continued "a tendency on the part of co-operators to insist that the particular form of co-operation in which they are engaged is the only true form, and that all others are false. We have all got that disease. I wonder if there is not something to be learned from that? We are today making the meaning of the word 'co-operation'. It has no scientific definition at the present time. We are finishing nothing; we are developing everything in connection with it. Can we not, as co-operators, demonstrate more of the co-operative spirit, teach beliefs and conduct undertakings with less intolerance and prejudice? More co-operative enterprises have foundered on the rocks of disagreement as to what the scientific definition of the word was and the application of certain principles than from any other cause."

Evangelism and Business

"There is also a tendency," Premier Dunning said, "to start co-operative enterprises on a wave of popular enthusiasm, led by men of the evangelistic type. This latter type is indispensable in the early stages of any movement, but the evangelist is not the type of man to look after the practical business of the organization once it was started. Many also seem to believe that, provided the broad principle of co-operation was accepted, questions of administration and management were mere details." Many co-operative enterprises he said had foundered on that rock. The question of administration and management he affirmed "are of vital importance to any business and more so to co-operative than to private business."

"The spirit of letting others do it,"

Continued on Page 21

MY companion was one of those high-minded souls who is never able to stand aside and smile at himself passing by. He had argued throughout the day that exhibitions, such as we know them in Western Canada, had entirely lost their educational value.

Ten thousand people crowded grandstand and rail that day to see the races and platform attractions. As many more gave themselves and their quota of sticky children over to the tawdry splendor of the midway. On the other hand, at the cattle ring, where some of the best bovine blood of half a continent posed and majestically paraded before the judge, scarce a hundred languid spectators lingered on through the heat of the afternoon. Along machinery row the cause of education fared little better. The crowd hurried from the entrance gate through the fumes of burnt gas and the rumble of empty machinery into the worse confusion of sweltering humanity beyond.

"There is nothing educational about this," he complained as soon as the blare of a side-show band died down, making conversation again possible.

"Why should there be?" I replied. "Most of these people are tired to death of being educated. They come here for relaxation. The diving girls may have no appeal for you, probably because you are inured to the sight of street costumes not very much more elaborate. But variety is the spice of life, you know. And that chap just going in now, who looks as though he had spent the summer wrestling with trunks and limbs on a bush farm is surely entitled to the little bit of spice which that show affords."

"If human nature demands orgies of excitement like this," he retorted, "I haven't a word of condemnation to offer. But don't let us dignify them with the name of agricultural and industrial exhibitions and support them with public money. Anything else you like—call them bazaars, carnivals, or saturnalia."

"Wrong again," I responded. "The money that the public treasury supplies, and a generous sum in addition goes out as prize money to raisers of pure-bred livestock. It is a satisfactory way of bonusing an industry which doesn't seem to be able to get along without some measure of government support—an industry, the importance of which we are all agreed about."

"Just then my eye lighted on the boys of the 'Farm Boys Camp' and I added exultantly, 'and as for educational work, there is an enterprise conducted by the fair board acting in conjunction with the University which is as fine a piece of agricultural education ever attempted. Let me show you.'"

Seventy-five boys, comprising D company of the Farm Boys' Camp, were judging a class of four Holstein cows in a corner removed from the hubbub. After each had marked his order of preference on a card, adding thereto the reasons for his placing, the cards were handed to an officer of the camp. As the last cards were being turned in boys came streaming from all directions, the boys of A, B and C companies who had previously gone over the same class. When they were all assembled, Prof. Winters, who had charge of this particular class, gave them the correct placing and a little talk on the why and wherefore. At the close of the talk, with the minimum of confusion, and an entire absence of horseplay which would have been much in evidence with a similar group of city lads, the whole group of 250 boys formed up in companies and marched off the grounds and to their quarters.

THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM BOYS' CAMPS



That is all the casual fair visitor sees. But for the boy who is a member of that proud company, how much more crowds itself into the brief compass of fair week!

Here is rural youth "brimming with wonder and joy, spreading its arms to the light." For most of them it is the first time away from parental watchfulness; for many of them it is the first trip to a city; indeed, some of them board a train for the first time en route for the camp. The judging competition provides them with standards of excellence for domestic animals which home surroundings would never have furnished. The regimen of the Camp gives them a new slant on the virtues of concerted action for the good of the whole. They take back with them to the youths of their respective communities the leaven of a new culture in which "moss-back-ism" gives place to pride and purpose in their occupation. They become inoculated with a spirit which is good soil for co-operative effort.

Prof. K. W. Gordon, who has charge of the Saskatchewan camps, gives us this account of their formation: "This is the eleventh year of operation for the Farm Boys' Camps, as we started them in a small way in 1914, extending the scope of our work in 1918, with the assistance, in that year, of The Grain Growers' Guide. Since that time the Extension Department of the University has conducted the camps, and the funds have been provided by the agricultural societies and the fair boards."

"We now conduct two large camps at Regina and Saskatoon fairs, for teams of five boys representing agricultural societies, and smaller camps at Yorkton, Prince Albert, and North Battleford for teams of three boys sent thither by agricultural societies, Grain Growers' locals, Boards of Trade, or any other body sufficiently interested to train a team and pay its share of the expense. Besides that we have judging competitions which last only for one day at many of the smaller fairs."

"Our preparation for the two big camps begins in April when circulars go out to all the agricultural societies inviting entries. When these are in we arrange a circuit for an instructor from

the college to visit the societies and start the boys on their careers as livestock judges. Usually there is some local livestock expert who keeps up the instruction till the date of the local fair when a contest is held to pick out the best five boys. Their reward is a railway ticket to the scene of the big action, the Farm Boys' Camp at Regina or Saskatoon."

Let us transport ourselves to the Connaught School, Regina, on Monday of fair week, receiving day at the Farm Boys' Camp. By every train and highway they arrive, these teams of five boys, each with an adult supervisor who is responsible for his charges when not in camp. Comes night and most of the 300 cots laid out in long rows in the corridors of this modern school building have their claimant. Lights out at 10.30, but sleep is a tardy visitor this first night. Each batch of late arrivals starts the whisperers under the blankets like sudden summer breeze in the poplars.

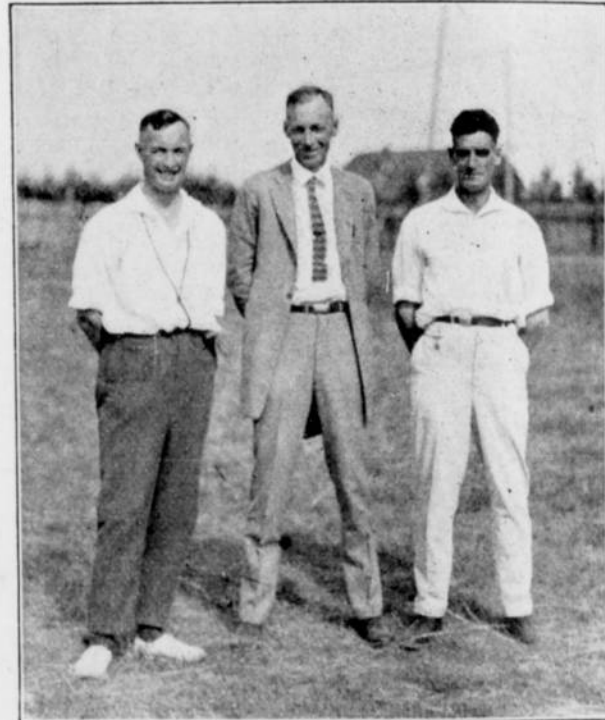
At 6 a.m., the first head stirs. Within ten minutes the corridors are empty, and twenty minutes later 250 boys, newly scrubbed, as clean as youthful nature and Regina water will allow, face Joe Griffiths for setting up exercises.

"What do farm boys want of physical exercises?" someone asks. That parade ground provides the answer. Even at the age of 17 some of those boys are hardening into a stooping carriage, or an ambling gait, or other peculiarities which will earn nicknames for them from the next generation. Unremitting labor with axe, pitchfork, or hoe may develop a back of oak and arms of steel, but it takes something more to give the grace, agility, and

equipoise which are the glories of well-balanced physical manhood. Many of those boys discover the presence of muscles whose existence they never before suspected. "Joe," as E. W. Griffiths is affectionately known by all the school-age boys in Saskatchewan, combines the the knowledge of a university athletic instructor with the ready tongue of a drill sergeant. Let his quick eye pick out some left-footed loafer and one of his harmless quips dissolves the whole parade in a paroxysm of laughter.

Breakfast is always a boy's star per-

formance—more so if he has filled his lungs with an extra draft of dew-scented Saskatchewan atmosphere. Charity forbids me to schedule the time this performance consumes. But the meals are amazingly good—no frills, paper table cloths, the army complement of table tools, but an abundance



Left to right—Prof. K. W. Gordon, director of Farm Boys Camps; Prof. L. M. Winters; "Joe" Griffiths, physical instructor

of wholesome food. The catering is not let to a contractor, but is done by a regular staff of women who have served in this capacity so long that they consider themselves the foster-mothers of these farm boys.

Then stock-judging, and then dinner, and after more stock judging. Supper stowed away, the boys are the guests of the fair board listening to Sousa's band, or else Joe Griffiths engages them in games which they will take back to their respective circles, organized play which requires little or no equipment. On the closing night there is a huge bonfire round which the boys gather in song, stopping at times to watch some good natured volunteer subjected to some of the pranks which Prof. Gordon carries up his sleeve.

Is it all worth while? Immensely! I talked to E. McKenzie, of Moose Jaw, and M. E. Hartnett, of Perdue, young men who had been lifted out of the rut of visionless farm routine by the contagious inspiration of a farm boys' camp. Both of them subsequently took the diploma course at the agricultural college, and in partial payment for what this experience had brought into their lives were back as supervisors at the 1925 camp. No praise they could frame of influence these camps exercised on the plastic minds of youth was too lavish. —P. M. A.



One of the companies judging Holstein cattle at the Regina Farm Boys' Camp

At Prairie Nurseries

Tree distribution from Saskatchewan's big commercial nursery surpasses the enormous total from the forestry farm

IN a bend of the Souris Valley, south of Estevan town, lies the home of Prairie Nurseries Limited, a name you cannot possibly have escaped if you have given any thought to the beautification of your home surroundings. Somewhere, perhaps, you have been arrested by their slogan, "It's not a home till it's planted." Somewhere, you may have walked under cool avenues of northwest poplar, a variety introduced by this firm. Mayhap elsewhere you have walked through the garden of some convert to the views radiating from this source, and fallen under the spell of living hues and odors with which the householder binds his family to home. The fruits of their inspiration is everywhere, for Prairie Nurseries have blanketed the western provinces with a network of salesmen, who, in the exercise of their jobs, are carrying the gospel of horticulture into a hundred thousand homes.

In 1911, Theodore A. Torgeson emerged from the University of North Dakota with a new sheepskin, a burning desire to succeed in the paths of the law, and a pressing need for litigious clients. But alas for his legal ambitions! He visited Western Canada and became fired by the immense potential wealth of the country. "Man lives by bread, beauty and brotherhood," Torgeson told himself. "In this new country they will be satisfied with material things as long as the fever of pioneering runs in their veins, but before long they will begin to pine for the beauty spots left in the old homes from whence they came. Then trees will be in demand, and after that fruit and flowers. So with a vision of anticipating this need, he threw his heavy legal cargo overboard and bought a struggling little plantation, which, under his management, has marched forward step by step, till it is today the largest commercial nursery in the West, if not in the whole of Canada.

The visitor is struck by the extensiveness of the plantations at Prairie Nurseries. The area under cultivation is 230 acres, but it is much broken by windings of the Souris River, whose banks are fringed by heavy growths of native vegetation, swelling the total acreage to over 400.

Shade Trees in Heavy Demand

Shade trees claim most of the space, as one would expect, as they form by all means the largest part of the yearly turnover. The big acreage is partly accounted for in part by the fact that Prairie Nurseries have adopted a policy of selling their shade trees as two and three-year-olds in preference to selling seedlings.

Of the 47 car loads of nursery stock sent out last year, Mr. Torgeson will

tell you, the biggest single item was Caragana. Of late years this peerless shrub has come into its own. Nothing else endures frost, drought, disease and insect attacks like the Caragana. It is easy to transplant, it accommodates itself to a variety of conditions, it is a legume, and is not greedy in its feeding habits, while for beauty nothing excels the contrast of its Nile Green leaves shrouding the bronze of its bark. City parks and street planters set great store by it, and yet its greatest value lies as a quick growing protection for the farmstead.

The particular pride of Prairie Nurseries is the North-west Poplar. It is one of the good things North Dakotans have taken out of the wild. Prof. Waldron states that it is a natural cross between the Balm of Gilead and the White Poplar. It rivals the Cottonwood in growth and hardiness, but possesses much heavier foliage and a better head. One of the fields at Prairie Nurseries contains 30,000 of these waiting for the spade in 1926, a sight not to be matched anywhere. Mr. Torgeson predicts a future for this tree because it is more resistant to canker, a disease, not yet widely spread in Western Canada, but said to have caused considerable loss to stands of poplar in Eastern Canada and the United States.

The Chinese Elm

Chinese elms, a new species for Western Canada, are being grown on a large scale at Prairie Nurseries. Mr. Torgeson has only carried them over two winters, and is not yet ready to make any sort of a public recommendation of their hardiness, but believes that they will eventually be classed with our other hardy trees. They have been recognized as hardy by the horticultural authorities in some of the northern states. The Chinese elm is a more erect, strong grower than the common elm, branching more regularly. The leaves are almost identical with those of the common elm except they are much smaller. Attractive as our common elm is, it suffers badly from the perpetual winds of our prairies, and this new sort with its more rigid habit of growth will be preferred for exposed planting if it lives up to its present promise of hardiness.

Of all the old standard varieties of trees grown at Estevan, the green ash has the honor of first place in the catalog. Prairie Nurseries do a very big volume of business with towns and cities, and as this straight, rapid-growing, disease-free tree is a favorite for street planting, the numbers of green ash sent out each year reach a high total. Willows in variety, a wide range of evergreens and ornamentals



T. A. Torgeson
Managing director, Prairie Nurseries Ltd.



George Wicklow, superintendent at Prairie Nurseries, shows what can be done with American elder as a hedge plant

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30x3 1/2	\$ 7.95	\$ 8.95	\$2.25	\$ 9.95	\$11.95	\$2.75	31x4.40 Cl.	\$15.95	\$3.95
32x3 1/2	16.40	17.25	2.75	17.95	19.95	3.25	29x4.40	16.95	3.85
31x4	15.40	16.50	3.40	17.50	21.95	4.00	32x4.95	25.60	4.75
32x4	18.75	19.95	3.55	20.85	24.75	4.25	33x4.95	26.40	5.25
33x4	19.45	20.50	3.65	21.50	25.75	4.50	34x4.95	27.50	5.45
34x4	20.00	21.25	3.75	22.50	26.50	4.60	33x5.77	38.70	6.50
32x4 1/2	24.00	24.00	4.50	26.00	33.40	4.80	34x5.77	39.80	6.75
33x4 1/2	25.25	26.25	4.75	27.00	34.15	4.95	35x5.77	41.00	7.25
34x4 1/2	26.25	27.00	5.00	29.00	35.85	5.45	35x6.75	50.00	8.95
35x4 1/2	35.90	35.90	5.25	38.00	40.10	5.55	31x4.40 S.S.	20.95	4.25
36x4 1/2	36.90	36.90	5.50	39.90	41.30	5.70			
37x5	43.00	43.00	6.75	41.00	49.00	7.10			
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and the ubiquitous Manitoba maple complete the list of trees.

Ornamental Shrubs

If you would get a glimpse of what our prairie farm plantations will be ornamented with in the near future, stroll through that section of the Prairie Nurseries devoted to an anticipation of that need. The graceful bridal wreath spirea loudly acclaimed by Toronto's landscape gardeners grows here with a profusion that Parkdale

boulevards never excelled. Early in the spring when the birds are a-building, another section of the nursery resembles a snow-bank—Spirea arguta bushes enveloped in their delicate bloom. It's hardy, too, as Supt. Tinline testifies from his experience at Scott, Sask. When the bloom from these is gone, Spirea sorbifolia keeps up the succession.

Among the red spireas there is Billardi, Anthony Waterer, and a closely

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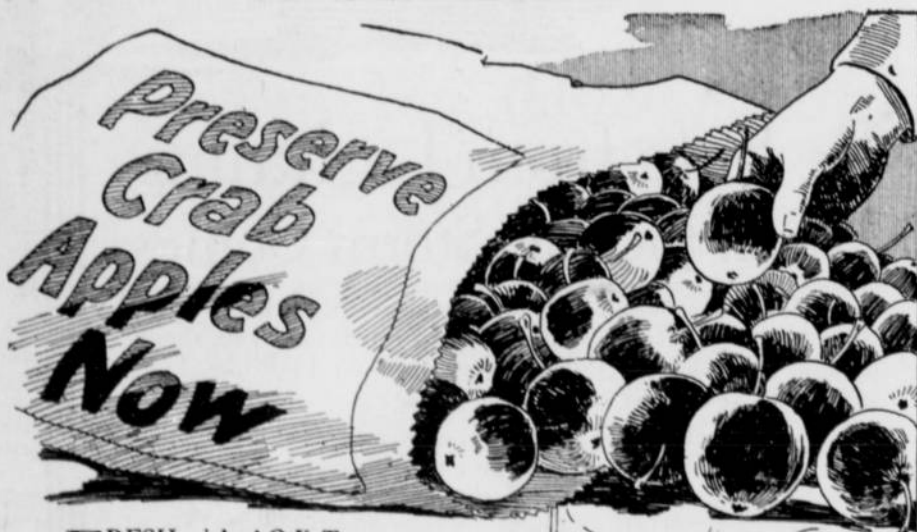
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Transcendent Crab Apples



Mr. Torgeson standing in a plantation of young blue spruces at Prairie Nurseries

allied sort which has not been handed out to the public yet, but has passed every test so far—Spirea Froebeli. During June and July, these last two are a mass of crimson.

One of the accompanying photos shows a hedge of American elder in late July. Its large showy flowers are followed by large clusters of purple berries giving this variety an ornamental value that persists into winter. Its near relative the Golden Elder is also destined for a place in prairie planting. At Estevan it freezes back to the ground quite frequently, but a month after growth starts it is as showy as a bed of yellow flowers and by mid-summer well nigh shoulder high, its brilliant foliage affording striking relief against the sombre green of trees.

Fruit Gaining a Place

Space does not permit mention of all the good things on view at Prairie Nurseries. There are roses in profusion, peonies, dahlias, an endless list of perennials and fruit—a department of increasing importance. Mr. Torgeson was not as enthusiastic about strawberries as I had expected to find him. Strawberries do not bear satisfactorily on prairie farms in dry years, and disappointments arising out of this cause prompt customers to look with doubt on the rest of the items in a shipment.

Strawberries they have—a wealth of them—for those who insist upon them, but salesmen are instructed not to make them the subject of special appeal. Nor could I get a word of commendation out of him for Tom Thumb cherries as he considers the Zumbra cherry superior.

One cannot write about Prairie Nurseries Limited, without a word of praise for the thoroughness of its organization. As the salesmen are engaged for their full time, it is possible to call them all in at some time in the winter and hold schools, at which they get instruction in the ancient art of horticulture. This fits them to deal with the diversity of enquiries which the unpracticed level at them, questions on landscape gardening, choice of varieties, how to plant, to prune, to spray, and interminable other questions. The direction of the working force at the nurseries which runs up to nearly 100 during the spring is in itself a matter calling for expert superintendence. Mr. Torgeson speaks enthusiastically about the future of prairie horticulture. He estimates that 1926 will bring a 30 per cent. increase in business over 1925. Expansion has become a habit at Prairie Nurseries, and his visions run a long way in advance of the present very considerable achievement of today.—P. M. A.

Corn Growing in North Dakota

By Gordon McLaren, Secretary Manitoba Corn Growers' Association

NORTH Dakota is similar in many respects to Manitoba. We have the advantage in better soil and a more evenly distributed rainfall; our yields of small grain have been higher, due in part to our better farming practices. Summerfallowing has always been more widely practiced in Manitoba than in North Dakota.

But Southern Manitoba's soil, climate,

yield of 33 bushels per acre. That year wheat was sown on eight million acres, but the yield was low.

Corn occupies an unimportant place in the cropping system in the counties along the Manitoba border, but a record of the yield per acre of corn in these counties in comparison with the yield of wheat and oats is of interest. These figures are for the years 1911-1922.

CORN FIGURES FOR NORTH DAKOTA COUNTIES JOINING MANITOBA

	Pembina	Cavalier	Towner	Name of County Rolle	Bottineau	Renville	Burke	Divide
Aver. mean temp. May, June, July...	65 deg.	62 deg.	63 deg.	63 deg.	63.5 deg.	63.5 deg.	63.5 deg.	63 deg.
Average frost-free period	110— 119—days	110 days	117 days	118 days	115 days	105 days	120 days	122 days
Average yield oats 1911-1923	29 bus.	27 bus.	26 bus.	23 bus.	19.6 bus.	24.7 bus.	26.6 bus.	23 bus.
Average yield wheat 1911-1923 ..	13 bus.	12 bus.	10.6 bus.	10.6 bus.	8.9 bus.	9.9 bus.	11.1 bus.	12 bus.
Corn yield 1911-1923	27.1 bus.	23 bus.	22 bus.	23.8 bus.	27.2 bus.	24.9 bus.	23.9 bus.	
Corn yield 1915...	None	5	None	None	None	None	None	None
Corn yield 1922...	40 bus.	32 bus.	29 bus.	30 bus.	22 bus.	34 bus.	29 bus.	31 bus.
Percentage damage from frost ...	7%	0%	41%	11%	25%	17%	1%	5%

rainfall and summer temperature are almost identical with the tier of counties immediately south of the Canadian boundary. So a study of their conditions is of value to us; they set more value on figures than we do.

We are passing through the transition stage. The present summer teaches that rust and drought are still with us.

In 1900 the corn crop in North Dakota was sown on 24,000 acres, in 1923 it had increased to 700,000 acres with an average

One interesting fact in this table is that the western counties Divide, Burke and Bottineau have a longer frost-free period than the counties further east. In this district the average period free of killing frosts extends from May 15 to September 21. The municipalities of Albert, Edward and Arthur are better adapted to the production of corn as a grain crop than any other section in Manitoba.

We draw attention to the average yields

of wheat and oats in these North Dakota counties to those of our farmers who still talk about our "inexhaustible soil" and think the articles in the agricultural journals on soil fertility are written by some joke editor.

The average yields of corn at the North Dakota Experimental Stations are of interest. Williston is the nearest station to south-western Manitoba.

Yields in 1923 were:

Early Flints: Assiniboine, 33 bushels per acre; Dakota White, 26 bushels per acre; Gehu, 27 bushels per acre.

Early Dents: Square Deal, 20 bushels per acre; Pioneer White, 26 bushels per acre; Northwestern Dent, 28 bushels per acre.

A ten-year average, 1914-1923, gave yields of Gehu, 26.8 bushels; Dakota White, 25.5 bushels; and Northwestern Dent, 23 bushels per acre.

Assiniboine Flint was originally obtained from the Griswold Indian Reserve by Messrs. O. W. Wills & Co., of Bismark, N.D., in 1913, and has been improved and bred up by them.

This shows the possibilities before the corn breeders of Manitoba.

Zouave Sweet Clover

Growers of sweet clover have till now had three choices in their selection of seed. They might choose common yellow, which makes a fine quality of hay, but lacks in yield;

foot row shown in the photograph.

In another interesting experiment at Saskatoon, Prof. Kirk is growing the second generation plants from a alfalfa-sweet clover cross. As might be expected, the plants in this generation show every conceivable combination of characteristics between the two parents. Some of them have the typical alfalfa leaf and habit of growth, with the bitter eumarin taste of sweet clover. Others are typical sweet clover "bushes," with the smooth marginate leaves of alfalfa and the mild, pleasant taste of that plant. Others again are typical sweet clovers with alfalfa-like crowns. Prof. Kirk states that it is impossible to predict what the experiment will eventually produce. Several types may be segregated which will breed true and possess characteristics making it worth while to introduce them into general agriculture.

Small Acreage of Corn Pays

My experience in growing corn of late years has been that to ensure of having a crop of feed one must have fairly clean land pretty well worked down the previous fall.

Last year I planted nearly 10 acres on May 18 and 19, on land prepared the previous fall, and even though we had no rain of any account for a



Prof. Kirk, of Saskatchewan University, standing beside a row of his newly-developed strain of yellow sweet clover, now named Zouave

they might prefer common white, which is an abundant yielder, but defective in quality, or their choice might rest on Arctic, which is between the other two in quality and yield, having the extra merit of being hardier than either of the others. Prof. Kirk, of Saskatchewan University, set himself the task of developing a variety of yellow sweet clover which would combine the quality of its ancestors with the heavy yield of the common white, having at the same time as much of the factor of hardiness as might be. The outcome, after nine years' work, has been the selection and propagation of Zouave, and a picture on this page shows its originator standing beside a row of this new variety.

Prof. Kirk says that this piece of work was first suggested to him by Premier Bracken, at that time professor of field husbandry at Saskatoon. From a seeding of sweet clover made in 1916, Prof. Kirk made 40 selections. After a few years' preliminary investigation, this number was narrowed to 10, and eventually Zouave selected as the best.

For a sweet clover which is to be used for two years only in a rotation, Zouave has some distinct advantages, the most noticeable being its high rate of yield in the first year. It is not quite as fine as Arctic, but fully as heavy a yielder. In respect to hardiness it has given a good performance at Saskatoon.

Owing to the fire which destroyed the field husbandry offices last winter, there will be no seed for distribution in the coming spring. All the Zouave in existence may be seen in this 100-

considerable period after planting, my corn came right along, and I got a crop averaging seven feet. I have fed this corn liberally to seven cows, five horses and an occasional sheaf to my hogs, and at this date, February 26, have 14 or 16 tons of fodder left. Have sold a couple of loads to a neighbor as well.

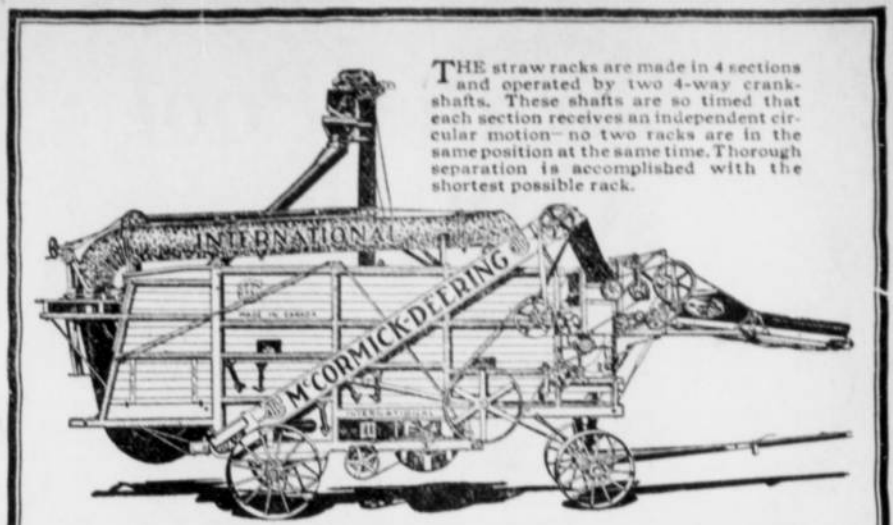
Half the acreage that I grew would carry the average farmer through the winter, in an ordinary corn year, last year being a very poor one for corn almost everywhere. Therefore, I would say to anyone who requires a good quality and quantity of forage for any kind of stock, to reserve a few acres of high warm land for a corn crop. Corn grows very slow on low, cold land, besides the danger of drowning if we get heavy summer rains.

Harrow the plot often to kill the small weeds and to thoroughly level the ground, for an even depth of seeding will give a more even germination and you will have fewer late plants.

For my part I would favor sowing earlier than May 18 in the Red River Valley, at least, as corn is rarely killed by frosts, it may be cut, but usually comes again quickly. The variety to sow depends somewhat on the locality. For harvesting with grain binders we do not want a corn that grows too tall and coarse at the butt.

Don't be sparing with the seed; put on enough to give you a good corn stand. Test the drill on the hard headland or in the yard before going to the field, some kernels are larger than others, and if your drill is not opened far enough to allow the largest ones to run through freely there will be blanks here and there in the rows.

Use the harrows as often as is neces-



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Let's Talk About Threshing—

Many progressive farmers who have bought farm tractors have also bought small threshers. They thresh their own grain, then they thresh for a few of their neighbors. The idea has proved popular. It means threshing at your own convenience, with your own help. It gets the job out of the way early and puts your grain in shape for selling on the most advantageous market. It means earning extra money toward the cost of the outfit.

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Why not become the "farmer-thresher" of your own immediate neighborhood this year? Think of the convenience to you and the added profits gained from grain threshed exactly when it is ready. The local McCormick-Deering agent will furnish complete specifications, prices, terms, etc.

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McCORMICK-DEERING THRESHERS

(22 x 38 and 28 x 46)

sary and then again for good measure, for the harrows will do little harm to the corn unless the trash fills up under them. I have used the ordinary field cultivator for early cultivation by removing those shovels that would cut out the corn and only putting two horses on the machine. However, it is not very satisfactory and for a small acreage the garden scuffler is better.

Out on Safe Side

Frequent shallow cultivation is much to be preferred than allowing the weeds to get so well established that you have to get down deep to get them out. Don't take chances with frost in the fall. One night will rob you of the fruits of your summer's work, for frozen corn is not to be compared with a well saved crop.

In cutting you will find that the team handles easier in the three-foot rows than in the wider ones, also the corn stalks strike the knife nearer the middle, and are not so apt to fall on the outer reel support. See that your knife is in good shape, no cracked or broken sickles where the corn will strike, for there is considerable strain on these three or four sections all the time, and it is advisable to cut only one row each round. Canvasses must be kept tight and the overlap tied to close all openings where stalks would get in and cause stoppages and breaks.

Remove the sheaf carrier or fasten it where the sheaves will not drop on it. Keep the reel high all the time, just catching a little of the top of the corn,

as the hard stalks tend to break the slats. Tilt the binder backward, otherwise the smooth slippery corn come forward on to the guards and very often chokes at the bottom of the elevator canvasses.

After cutting, if other work is pressing, the corn will be hurt very little to be left on the ground until such time as it can be set up in stooks, providing there is no wet weather of course. Some of my corn lay for two weeks before being stooked and only a little of the outside was bleached.

Stook in round stooks of from 20 to 30 sheaves, keeping all stooks in line to allow you to pass over the field with cultivator or disc harrow. After stooking one row take a stout rope long enough to go round the base of the stook, fasten a hook in one end, slip the other end through the hook and draw up the slack; after pulling tight, tie with a couple of turns of twine; tie the top of the stook also and your stook will stand either wind or rain without damage. Do not leave them untied for many hours or the work will have to be done again, because the sheaves wilt and soon begin to twist and fall.

Corn tied in this manner can be left out all winter and just drawn from the field as it is needed, or drawn to the yard in the late fall and restocked in long rows upon trestles made from poles. I have no silo and cannot compare the dry corn fodder with ensilage. —David Stott, Niverville, Man., February 26, 1925.

What the Pool Can Do

To the Farmers of Western Canada:

The Wheat Pool has come to stay. In one short and trying year it has proved superior to the old marketing system to which the farmer was bound, and even those most bitterly opposed to the Pool admit that the Wheat Pool is now a permanent institution.

With control of only 45 per cent. of the crop, the contract holders got a better price than the average paid to the "Doubting Thomases" who still keep on giving profits to others for handling the grain they should handle themselves through their own Pool.

With control of 75 per cent. of the crop, the Pool could limit buying and selling to supply and demand which ensures a square deal to producer and consumer with the speculator eliminated.

The speculator cannot operate without grain to handle. The more grain he gets the more paper wheat he can create. Paper wheat can be used against the grower. Seventy-five per cent. control will kill the influence of paper wheat on prices.

If present contract holders want to get the most **OUT** of the Pool they should get more **INTO** the Pool. It should be much easier to get two new contract signers now than it was to get one before the Pool was put across. In getting new signers they will help themselves in helping their neighbor to market his wheat the right way, the co-operative way.

Foreign buyers like the Pool. With connections opened up with every wheat buying country in the world, the Pool will continue to sell direct to those buyers. The more wheat it controls, the easier it will be to keep wheat off the option market and give the grower the full selling value of his grain.

Under the old system the man who grew the wheat built up elevators, local and terminal, and grain equipment worth many millions of dollars and gave them to those who handled his wheat and paid them large profits besides. The elevators bought or built by the Pool are owned by the Pool members. All the returns from the sale of wheat go back to the man who grows the wheat.

VOLUME MEANS CONTROL. MORE MEMBERS ARE NEEDED. MAKE IT 75 PER CENT. THIS YEAR WITH 100 PER CENT. AS THE OBJECTIVE FOR 1927.

The Interprovincial Wheat Pool



A Cow's Kick Burned Chicago

THE great fire which almost destroyed Chicago many years ago was caused by a cow kicking over a stable lantern—that was before the day of flashlights!



There's no excuse now for using a light that is a constant menace to your barn, stock and harvested crop. Use an Eveready Flashlight. It is immeasurably superior in every way to the old-fashioned lantern and it is safe—safe in the hay mow—safe in the corn crib—lay

it down on the straw—it could no more start a fire than a wet sack!

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Marketing the Broilers

By Prof. M. C. Herner



A flock of Leghorn cockerels at the right age to be fattened as broilers

ALL indications point to the fact that our farm poultry keepers are getting to know the value of selling off their spring chickens in such breeds as Leghorns, as broilers. These lighter breeds seldom do well or make enough gains after they are three and one-half months old to pay for what they eat. Instead of that they get bony, tougher and become "staggy." The right time to sell cockerels of these breeds is at the broiler age. In doing this they go on the market when spring chickens are scarce and still pretty good in price. Keeping them over till later on in the fall means that they have to compete with cockerels of the heavier breeds, and, naturally, since they lack both quality, weight and finish, by that time they cannot command the price. So all things considered these cockerels should be sold as broilers.

The run of broilers usually starts about the middle to the end of June, and continues till about the end of August. Prices, of course, gradually go down as the receipts become heavier.

In broiler production the farmer is not quite as favorably situated as in roaster production, unless he is located close to a good market. Broilers must be sold during the warm weather, and unless one has ice or some other means of keeping them after killing, they might just as well be sold alive. This means that most of our farmers who have Leghorns, or light-weight breeds, would do best by disposing of their cockerels live weight, as early in the season as they can.

Broilers and Squab Broilers

Leghorn cockerels can be sold as squab broilers or ordinary broilers, the former weighing from three-quarters of a pound to one and one-quarter pounds, and the latter from one and one-half pounds to two and one-half pounds. Squab broilers, early in the season, bring more per pound than ordinary broilers later in the season. Most dealers prefer the broilers at about two to two and one-half pounds. Before this they look a little too small to the ordinary customer buying over the counter. For special dinners the squab broiler may go all right, but the individual customer coming to the counter to buy wants something a little larger as a rule.

Cockerels intended for broilers should be penned up a few weeks before killing time and fattened properly.

If this is not done they will not be as fat nor look as well. Feeding up to fattening time should be about the same as the other chickens, the idea should be to make them grow as fast as possible. One feed a day of soft mash will do this all right. Equal parts of shorts and fine oat-chop mixed with milk, and the birds given all they will eat up clean once a day, will certainly make them grow. See that they get all the grain they want to eat and dry mash as well, and milk to drink if it is to be had.

Fattening Broilers

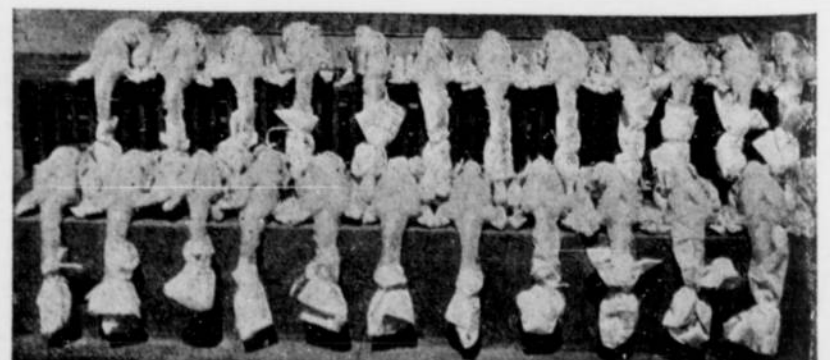
For fattening, equal parts of oats, wheat and barley chopped fine and mixed with milk sufficient to make it crumbly, is a very good feed. Pen-fattening for broilers is just as good as crate-fattening. If they are fattened in crates their bones are likely to become quite brittle, and there is more danger of the wings breaking when killing them. This leaves the carcass rather unsightly.

Feed the soft feed twice a day in a trough, and do not leave any from one feed to the next. Give them milk to drink and some green feed each day. Two or three weeks of this special feeding, along with some grain each day and also a dry mash placed where they can eat whenever they like, will make a splendid finish on them. If they should start pulling feathers or tearing each other, feed them some raw meat or raw liver every few days to stop it.

We believe it will pay any one to fatten the broilers before selling, even if they are sold alive. It certainly pays if they are sold dressed. Most of the firms buying live broilers will put through a ten-day fattening or special feeding process to get the finish on them. An unfattened broiler never appeals to a customer like one properly fattened. The carcass being so small shows up so much better if it is well finished.

Marketing Dressed Broilers

To those who market broilers dressed it might be well to point out a few things that are essential. They should, of course, be starved the same as any other fowl, and killed and dry plucked the same. The plucking is the hardest job to do right of any. Their skin is so tender and tears so easily that it is almost impossible to pluck one clean



A choice lot of White Leghorn broilers put on the market by the Manitoba Agricultural College. These broilers are usually sold from May to July 1, at from 8 to 13 weeks of age, weighing from three-quarters to two and one-half pounds apiece. The prices vary from 55c to 30c per pound during this period.

without some little bruise or tear. Care should be taken not to rub the bare hand on the skin as it will give the spot a bluish color. The pin feathers should be taken out clean by using a knife and the thumb.

Broilers show up better trussed than untrussed, due to the fact that they are so small. Trussing makes them look plumper and neater. The feet should be washed clean and the blood taken out of the mouth, and the head washed clean too, and the head wrapped in paper if desired. Skill and experience counts more in putting up broilers than in preparing any other class of poultry. They should be cooled properly before packing. Cooling on ice is preferable to water cooling. If one is killing on a very hot day it is almost necessary to have ice for keeping them cool, and again for packing them for shipping. Broilers will turn green very quickly if they are not cooled right or packed right.

There are so many little things that one has to get for himself in preparing broilers for market that they cannot all be enumerated here. Experience and skill counts far more in broiler production than any other phase of poultry work, when it comes to putting up the product. Our own work has given us ample opportunity the last 20 years to study the broiler question from many angles. We have tried only to give the things attention that we believe count for most, as we have found them, in preparing and marketing thousands of broilers. We see so many broilers coming in from inexperienced poultry keepers that show the need for suggestions along the lines which they have been offered.

Sprayer Whitewash that Sticks

Q.—Can you tell me of a mixture for whitewashing a poultry house that will stick good, and can be applied with a small pressure spray?

A.—The following formula is claimed to produce a whitewash that is snow white, that it can be applied with an ordinary sprayer, that it dries quickly, and that it will not rub off on clothing, but adheres firmly to wood, brick, stone or concrete.

Slake two pecks of lime with boiling water, adding the water slowly and stirring constantly until a thin paste is formed. If water is added too rapidly or if the mixture is not well stirred, the paste will be lumpy. Then add one gallon of salt to the lime paste and stir thoroughly. Add water to bring the whitewash to the proper consistency for spraying, or for handling with a brush if it is to be applied in that way.

Just before using, add to each pail of whitewash a handful of Portland cement, and a teaspoonful of ultra marine blue. Adding these materials too early will cause the whitewash to appear streaked. The cement makes the whitewash adhere better, while the bluing counteracts the greyish color of the cement and gives the whiter appearance, such as bluing does in the laundry.

Green Scum in Water Trough

An enquirer writes:

Q.—Can you give me a remedy to prevent the formation of a green scum which adheres to sides and bottom of our water tanks? If not cleaned out every few days it will interfere seriously with the use of the water.

A.—There are two ways to prevent this. This green scum or algae grows mainly in the presence of light, so that covering the tank, except where the stock drink from it, will help. The other is to put some chemical in the water which will prevent the growth, about the best for this being copper sulphate. A few crystals of copper sulphate tied in a bag and swished through the water a few times every day or so, or as often as seems to be necessary, will keep the growth from starting, and will have no harmful effect on livestock in the very small amounts this would give. Some find that a spoonful of lime thrown into the tank every few days keeps down the growth also, and has no effect on the water so far as use is concerned.

Production of Extracted Honey

By L. T. Floyd, Apiarist, Manitoba Agricultural College

HONEY is made from the sweet nectar of flowers. When the bees gather this liquid it is little more than sweetened water with a delicate flavor similar to the perfume given off by the flower from which it is gathered. This is in the form of a volatile oil.

The flowers having pleasant perfumes generally secrete nectar from which the bees make fine flavored honey. The writer was once presented with a sample of honey from the famous Annapolis Valley. This honey had been gathered when the whole country was covered with a blanket of pink and white bloom on the apple trees and it certainly tasted exactly as an apple blossom smells.

The bees store this thin nectar in the cells of their hives where by the fanning of their wings and other processes they drive off the excess of moisture until it is reduced to the proper consistency to preserve well, when they seal it over with a thin coating of beeswax.

The Flavoring of Honey

To hasten this evaporation we often find the bees suspending it in drops from the top of their cells where it must evaporate much more rapidly than when placed in the bottom of the cells. This process is also hastened by the fanning of thousands of little wings that keep the air circulating rapidly through the hive. Color is given to the honey from the pollen grains of the flower that are mixed with it in the process of gathering. Thus we find that honey from the golden rod, which carries a very dry and dusty pollen is decidedly yellow in color, while honey from the clovers where the pollen is heavy and doughy is nearly water white as the clover pollens do not mix so readily with the nectar. This pollen also imparts a certain amount of flavor which in the case of dandelion is acrid and unpleasant to the taste of most people.

As the centre of a hive is generally filled with the brood nest in summer time the nectar is stored in the form of a half circle in the combs above and around it so that it will be in a convenient position to feed the brood as it is needed. When the brood nest or single hive becomes crowded the beekeeper adds extra stores or supers to induce the bees to gather a large amount of surplus which he can take for his profit. It can be readily understood from the above notes that the operator must not be in too much of a hurry to secure his share or the honey will not be sufficiently ripened to be of value. If left on the hives until the bees seal the combs it will be much finer in flavor and heavier in body than if removed before sealing.

Strained Honey

When large quantities of honey are handled the combs are generally left on the hives until more than half the surface of the combs are sealed. Before the invention of the honey extractor (a machine that extracts the honey after it is uncapped by the beekeeper without injuring or breaking the combs), beekeepers killed their surplus swarms in the fall and cut the combs from the boxes and squeezed or melted the combs to secure the crop. This product is known as strained honey. These were very wasteful methods as they destroyed all the work of the bees in comb building, besides, if squeezed out the pollen which is stored by the bees in separate cells was also mixed up with the liquid, making it muddy and undesirable in appearance.

If heated the fine flavor which is volatile passed off in the steam, leaving a product that was merely sweet. With the invention of the honey extractor all this mussy mess was avoided and the honey secured much more easily.

A small extractor to do the work of twenty hives can be secured for around \$20. When a larger number is kept larger sizes up to power driven machines of mammoth proportions are available. When it comes to the time to extract, the operator places his bee

escape boards (an ingenious invention made after the same principle as the old balloon fly trap, through which the bees can pass but cannot return) between the supers and the broodnest and the bees pass out of the supers, when in a day or so the honey can be removed and extracted.

Not all beekeepers use bee escapes; they simply remove the combs of honey one at a time and shake or brush the bees from the combs and carry them in. The work of extracting must be carried on in a room that is beetight or the smell of the honey in the air when the extractor starts will quickly attract the bees from the yard, when they rush in to salvage what they can and take it back to the hive. Supers of honey must never be left exposed to the bees after removal from the hives or the bees will take charge of it.

Heated Capping Knives

Long sharp knives made especially for the work are generally used for removing the wax cap. These can be secured of a pattern that is steam heated, as a hot knife works much better than a cold one. When the so-called cold knives are used the operator generally uses two, one of which he keeps in a jug of hot water and changes from one to the other as they cool.

After the caps are removed the combs are placed in the baskets of the extractor and the machine (which acts much on the principle of the cream separator) turned until the honey is all thrown out. The combs can then be returned to the bees to be refilled, but precautions must be taken at this point. Wet combs should never be given to the bees until they have stopped flying for the day. If these are given in the evening it will be all right, but if given in the heat of the day it greatly excites the bees and robbing may be started.

To save labor honey should always be extracted before the natural heat of the hive has escaped. If taken directly from the hives to the honey house and extracted the work will be much easier than when the extracting work is left until another day. The honey when it cools will be much thicker and harder to get out of the combs. The extractor need not be turned very fast, a regular steady speed is better, when turned fast the combs are likely to be forced from the frames and broken.

The frames should always be placed in the baskets so that the bottom bars of the frames will be running ahead when the extractor is turned.

The cells are built sloping so they will hold the honey without running out. If turned with the top bars running ahead the honey is forced against the side of the cell wall rather than backed out of the cell.

After extracting, the honey may be strained through cheese cloth to remove the particles of wax or if placed in large cans all this foreign matter, being lighter than the honey, will rise to the top, or better still, if cans with gates or taps are used the honey can be drawn from the bottom of the can in a day or two after extracting.

Prairie Honey Granulates Readily

Western Canadian honey granulates very rapidly and should not be left long in the large cans or it will be difficult to remove. In running for extracted honey at least three supers should be ready for every hive or much honey may be lost at harvest time. Sometimes when everyone is busy in the harvest the sweet clover will be yielding a surplus every day and before it is expected the hives will be full and the bees idle for want of storage room. Don't neglect them at this time as the most profit can sometimes be secured in a few days when weather conditions are right.

Surplus honey should not be left on the hives late in the fall, but should be removed while the days are warm enough for the bees to fly readily. At the office of the agricultural college every fall we get enquiries as to how to get the bees off the super combs in

Continued on Page 23

Heats Home for 25¢ a Week!

"I can run my Bulldog furnace steady for fourteen days in normal weather conditions on the actual cost of fifty cents." So writes F. R. Redetzke, of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings in this country. That's the fuel I am using."

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The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXIII Not Eaton—Overton

SANTOINE awoke at five o'clock. The messenger whom he had despatched a few hours earlier had not returned. The blind man felt strong and steady; he had food brought him; while he was eating it, his messenger returned. Santoine saw the man alone and, when he had dismissed him, he sent for his daughter.

Harriet had waited helplessly at the house all day. All day the house had been besieged. The newspaper men—or most of them—and the crowds of the curious could be kept off; but others—neighbors, friends of her father's or their wives or other members of their families—claimed their prerogative of intrusion and question in time of trouble. Many of those who thus gained admittance were unused to the flattery of reporter's questions; and from their interviews, sensations continued to grow.

The stranger in Santoine's house—the man whom no one knew and who had given his name as Philip Eaton—in all the reports was proclaimed the murderer. The first reports in the papers had assailed him; the stories of the afternoon papers became a public clamor for his quick capture, trial and execution. The newspapers had sent the idle and the sensation seekers with the price of carfare to the country place, to join the pack roaming the woods for Eaton. Harriet, standing at a window, could see them beating through the trees beyond the house; and as she watched them, wild, hot anger against them seized her. She longed to rush out and strike them and shame them and drive them away.

The village police station called her frequently on the telephone to inform her of the progress of the hunt. Twice, they told her, Eaton had been seen, but both times he had avoided capture; they made no mention of his having been fired upon. Avery, in charge of the pursuit in the field, was away all day; he came in only for a few moments at lunch time and then Harriet avoided him. As the day progressed, the pursuit had been systematized; the wooded spots which were the only ones that Eaton could have reached unobserved from the places where he had been seen, had been surrounded. They were being searched carefully one by one. Through the afternoon, Harriet kept herself informed of this search; there was no report that Eaton had been seen again, but the places where he could be grew steadily fewer.

The day had grown toward dusk, when a servant brought her word that her father wished to see her. Harriet went up to him fearfully. The blind man seemed calm and quiet; a thin, square packet lay on the bed beside him; he held it out to her without speaking.

She snatched it in dread; the shape of the packet and the manner in which it was fastened told her it must be a photograph. "Open it," her father directed.

She snapped the string and tore off the paper.

She stared at it, and her breath left her; she held it and stared and stared, sobbing now as she breathed. The photograph was of Hugh, but it showed him as she had never seen or known him; the even, direct eyes, the good brow, the little lift of the head were his; he was younger in the picture—she was seeing him when he was hardly more than a boy. But it was a boy to whom something startling, amazing, horrible had happened, numbing and dazing him so that he could only stare out from the picture in frightened, helpless defiance. That oppression which she had felt in him had just come upon him; he was not yet used to bearing what had happened; it seemed incredible and unbearable to him; she felt instinctively that he had been facing, when this picture was taken, that injustice which had

changed him into the self-controlled, watchful man that she had known.

So, as she contrasted this man with the boy that he had been, her love and sympathy for him nearly over-powered her. She clutched the picture to her, pressed it against her cheek; then suddenly conscious that her emotion might be audible to her father, she quickly controlled herself.

"What is it you want to know, father?" she asked.

"You have answered me already what I was going to ask, my dear," he said to her quietly.

"What, father?"

"That is the picture of Eaton?"

"Yes."

"I thought so."

She tried to assure herself of the shade of the meaning in her father's tone; but she could not. She understood that her recognition of the picture had satisfied him in regard to something over which he had been in doubt; but whether this was to work in favor of Hugh and herself—she thought of herself now inseparably with Hugh—or whether it threatened them, she could not tell.

"Father, what does this mean?" she cried to him.

"What, dear?"

"Your having the picture. Where did you get it?"

Her father made no reply; she repeated it till he granted, "I knew where it might be. I sent for it."

"But—but, father—" It came to her now that her father must know who Hugh was. "Who—"

"I know who he is now," her father said calmly. "I will tell you when I can."

"When can you?"

"Yes," he said. He was still an instant; she waited. "Where is Avery?" he asked her, as though his mind had gone to another subject instantly.

"He has not been in, I believe, since noon."

"He is overseeing the search for Eaton?"

"Yes."

"Send for him. Tell him I wish to see him here at the house; he is to remain within the house until I have seen him."

Something in her father's tone startled and perplexed her; she thought of Donald now only as the most eager and most vindictive of Eaton's pursuers. Was her father removing Donald from among those seeking Eaton? Was he sending for him because what he had just learned was something which would make more rigorous and desperate the search? The blind man's look and manner told her nothing.

"You mean Donald is to wait here until you send for him, father?"

"That is it."

It was the blind man's tone of dismissal. He seemed to have forgotten the picture; at least, as his daughter moved toward the door, he gave no direction concerning it. She halted, looking back at him. She would not carry the picture away, secretly, like this. She was not ashamed of her love for Eaton; whatever might be said or thought of him, she trusted him; she was proud of her love for him.

"May I take the picture?" she asked steadily.

"Do whatever you want with it," her father answered quietly.

And so she took it with her. She found a servant of whom she enquired for Avery; he had not returned so she sent for him. She went down to the deserted library and waited there with the picture of Hugh in her hand. The day had drawn to dusk. She could no longer see the picture in the fading light; she could only recall it; and now, as she recalled it, the picture itself—not her memory of her father's manner in relation to it—gave her vague discomfort. She got up suddenly, switched on the light and, holding the picture close to it, studied it. What it was in the picture that gave her this strange uneasiness quite separate and



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distinct from all that she had felt when she first looked at it, she could not tell; but the more she studied it, the more troubled and frightened she grew.

The picture was a plain, unretouched print pasted upon common square cardboard without photographer's emboss or signature; and printed with the picture, were four plain, distinct numerals—8253. She did not know what they meant or if they had any real significance, but somehow now she was more afraid for Hugh than she had been. She trembled as she held the picture again to her cheek and then to her lips.

She turned; someone had come in from the hall; it was Donald. He was in riding clothes and was dishevelled and dusty from leading the men on horseback through the woods. She saw at her first glance at him that his search had not yet succeeded and she threw her head back in relief. Donald seemed to have returned without meeting the servant sent for him and, seeing the light, he had looked into the library idly; but when he saw her, he approached her quickly.

"What have you there?" he demanded of her.

She flushed at the tone. "What right have you to ask?" Her instant impulse had been to conceal the picture, but that would make it seem she was ashamed of it; she held it so Donald could see it if he looked. He did look and suddenly seized the picture from her.

"Don!" she cried at him.

He stared at the picture and then up at her. "Where did you get this, Harriet?"

"Don!"

"Where did you get it?" he repeated. "Are you ashamed to say?"

"Ashamed? Father gave it to me!"

"Your father!" Avery started; but if anything had caused him apprehension, it instantly disappeared. "Then didn't he tell you who this man Eaton is?"

His tone terrified her, made her confused; she snatched for the picture but he held it from her. "Didn't he tell you what this picture is?"

"What?" she repeated.

"What did he say to you?"

"He got the picture and had me see it; he asked me if it was—Mr. Eaton. I told him yes."

"And then didn't he tell you who Eaton was?" Avery iterated.

"What do you mean, Don?"

He put the picture down on the table beside him and, as she rushed for it, he seized both her hands and held her before him. "Harry, dear!" he said to her. "Harry, dear—"

"Don't call me that! Don't speak to me that way!"

"Why not?"

"I don't want you to."

"Why not?"

She struggled to free herself from him.

"I know, of course," he said. "It's because of him." He jerked his head toward the picture on the table; the manner made her furious.

"Let me go, Don!"

"I'm sorry, dear." He drew her to him, held her only closer.

"Don; father wants to see you! He wanted to know when you came in; he will let you know when you can go to him."

"When did he tell you that?"

"Just now."

"When he gave you the picture?"

"Yes."

Avery had almost let her go; now he held her hard again. "Then he wanted me to tell you about this Eaton."

"Why should he have you tell me about—Mr. Eaton?"

"You know!" he said to her.

She shrank and turned her head away and shut her eyes not to see him. And he was the man whom, until some strange moment a few days ago, she had supposed she was some time to marry. Amazement burned through her now at the thought; because this man had been well looking, fairly interesting and amusing and got on well both with her father and herself and because he cared for her, she had supposed she could marry him. His assertion of his right to intimacy with her revolted her, and his confidence that he had ability, by

something he might reveal, to take her from Eaton and bring her back within reach of himself.

Or wasn't it merely that? She twisted in his arms until he could see his face and stared at him. His look and manner were full of purpose; he was using terms of endearment toward her more freely than he ever had dared to use them before; and it was not because of love for her, it was for some purpose or through some necessity of his own that he was asserting himself like this.

So she ceased to struggle against him, only drawing away from him as far as she could and staring at him, prepared, before she asked her question, to deny and reject his answer, no matter what it was.

"What have you to say about him, Donald?"

"Harry, you haven't come to really care for him; it was just madness, dear, only a fancy, wasn't it?"

"What have you to say about him?"

"You must never think of him again, dear; you must forget him forever!"

"Why?"

"Harry—"

"Donald, I am not a child. If you have something to say which you consider hard for me to hear, tell it to me at once."

"Very well. Perhaps that is best. Dear, either this man whom you have known as Eaton will never be found or, if he is found, he cannot be let to live. You understand?"

"Why? For the shooting of Cousin Wallace? He never did that! I don't believe that; I don't think father believes that. You'll never make any jury believe that. So if that's all you have to tell me, let me go!"

She struggled again but Avery held her. "I was not talking about that; that's not necessary—to bring that against him."

"Necessary?"

"No; nor is it necessary, if he is caught, even to bring him before a jury. That's been done already, you see."

"Done already?"

Avery nodded again toward the photograph on the table. "Yes, Harry, have you never seen a picture with the numbers printed in below like that? Can't you guess yet where your father must have sent for that picture? Don't you know what those numbers mean?"

"What do they mean?"

"They are the figures of his number in what is called 'The Rogue's Gallery'; now have you heard of it?"

"Go on."

"And they mean he has committed a crime and been tried and convicted of it; they mean in this case that he has committed a murder!"

"A murder!"

"For which he was convicted and sentenced."

"Sentenced!"

"Yes; and is alive now because, before the sentence could be carried out, he escaped. That man, Philip Eaton, is Hugh—"

"Hugh!"

"Hugh Overton, Harry!"

"Hugh Overton!"

"Yes; I found it out to-day. The police have just learned it, too. I was coming to tell your father. He's Hugh Overton, the murderer of Matthew Latron!"

Harriet fought herself free. Denial, revolt stormed in her. "It isn't so!" she cried. "He is not that man! Hugh—his name is Hugh; but he is not Hugh Overton. Mr. Warden said Hugh—this Hugh had been greatly wronged—terribly wronged. Mr. Warden tried to help Hugh even at the risk of his own life. He would not—nobody would have tried to help Hugh Overton!"

"Mr. Warden probably had been deceived."

"No; no!"

"Yes, Harry; for this man is certainly Hugh Overton."

"It isn't so! I know it isn't so!"

"You mean he told you he was—someone else, Harry?"

"No; I mean—" She faced him defiantly. "Father let me keep the photograph! I asked him, and he said, 'Do whatever you wish with it.' He knew I meant to keep it! He knows who

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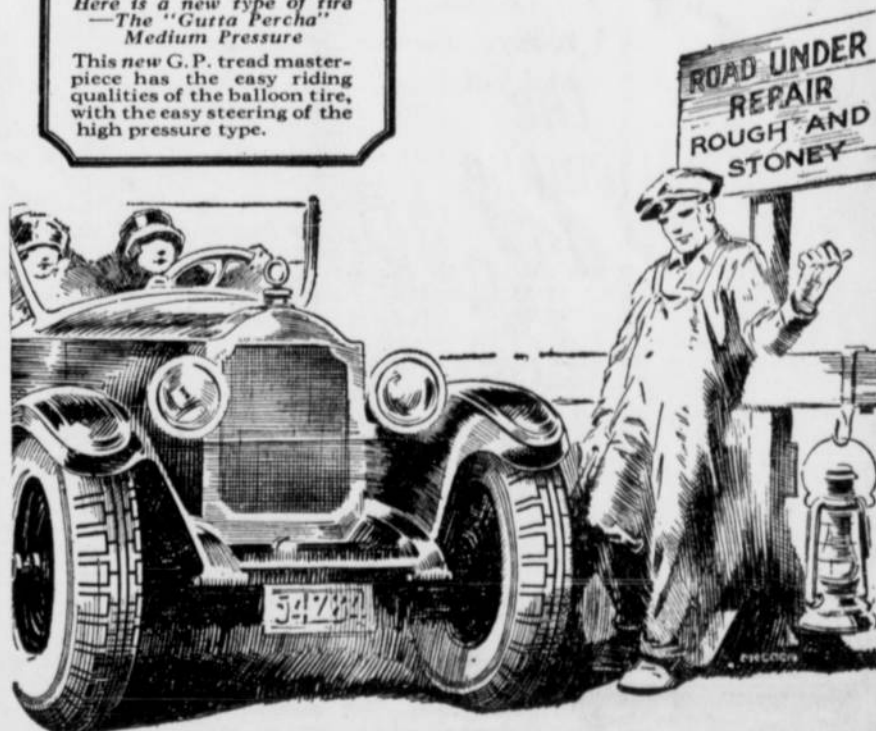
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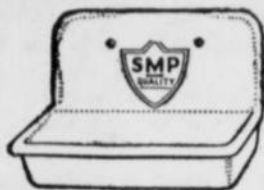


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Hugh is, so he would not have said that, if—if—"

She heard a sound behind her and turned. Her father had come into the room. And as she saw his manner and his face she knew that what Avery had just told her was the truth. She shrank away from them. Her hands went to her face and hid it.

So this was that unknown thing which had stood between herself and Hugh—that something which she had seen a hundred times check the speech upon his lips and chill his manner toward her! Hadn't Hugh himself told her—or almost told her it was something of that sort? He had said to her on the train, when she urged him to defend himself against the charge of having attacked her father, "If I told them who I am, that would make them only more certain their charge is true; it would condemn me without a hearing!" And his being Hugh Overton explained everything.

She knew now why it was that her father, on hearing Hugh's voice, had become curious about him, had tried to place the voice in his recollection—the voice of a prisoner on trial for his life, heard only for an instant but fixed upon his mind by the circumstances attending it, though those circumstances afterward had been forgotten. She knew why she, when she had gazed at the picture a few minutes before, had been disturbed and frightened at feeling it to be a kind of picture unfamiliar to her and threatening her with something unknown and terrible. She knew the reason now for a score of things Hugh had said to her, for the way he had looked many times when she had spoken to him. It explained all that! It seemed to her, in the moment, to explain everything—except one thing. It did not explain Hugh himself; the kind of man he was, the kind of man she knew him to be—the man she loved—he could not be a murderer!

Her hands dropped from her face; she threw her head back proudly and triumphantly, as she faced now both Avery and her father.

"He, the murderer of Mr. Latron!" she cried quietly. "It isn't so!"

The blind man was very pale; he was fully dressed. A servant had supported him and helped him down the stairs and still stood beside him sustaining him. But the will which had conquered his disability of blindness was holding him firmly now against the disability of his hurts; he seemed composed and steady. She saw compassion for her in his look; and compassion—under the present circumstances—terrified her. Stronger, far more in control of him than his compassion for her, she saw purpose. She recognized that her father had come to a decision upon which he now was going to act; she knew that nothing she or anyone else could say would alter that decision and that he would employ his every power in acting upon it.

The blind man seemed to check himself an instant in the carrying out of his purpose; he turned his sightless eyes toward her. There was emotion in his look; but, except that this emotion was in part pity for her, she could not tell exactly what his look expressed.

"Will you wait for me outside, Harriet?" he said to her. "I shall not be long."

She hesitated; then she felt suddenly the futility of opposing him and she passed him and went out into the hall. The servant followed her, closing the door behind him. She stood just outside the door listening. She heard her father—she could catch the tone; she could not make out the words—asking a question; she heard the sound of Avery's response. She started back nearer the door and put her hand on it to open it; inside they were still talking. She caught Avery's tone more clearly now, and it suddenly terrified her. She drew back from the door and shrank away. There had been no opposition to Avery in her father's tone; she was certain now that he was only discussing with Avery what they were to do.

She had waited nearly half an hour, but the library door had not been opened again. The closeness of the hall seemed choking her; she went to the front door and threw it open. The evening was clear and cool; but it was not from the chill of the air that she

shivered as she gazed out at the woods through which she had driven with Hugh the night before. There the hunt for him had been going on all day; there she pictured him now, in darkness, in suffering, alone, hurt, hunted and with all the world but her against him!

She ran down the steps and stood on the lawn. The vague noises of the house now no longer were audible. She stood in the silence of the evening strained and fearfully listening. At first there seemed to be no sound outdoors other than the gentle rush of the waves on the beach at the foot of the bluff behind her; then, in the opposite direction, she defined the undertone of some faraway confusion. Sometimes it seemed to be shouting, next only a murmur of movement and noise. She ran up the road a hundred yards in its direction and halted again. The noise was nearer and clearer—a confusion of motor explosions and voices; and now one sound clattered louder and louder and leaped nearer rapidly and rose above the rest, the roar of a powerful motor car racing with "cut-out" open. The rising racket of it terrified Harriet with its recklessness and triumph. Yes; that was it; triumph! The far-off tumult was the noise of shouts and cries of triumph; the racing car, blaring its way through the night, was the bearer of the news of success of the search.

Harriet went colder as she knew this; then she ran up the road to meet the car coming. She saw the glare of its headlights through the trees past a bend in the road; she ran on and the beams of the car's headlight straightened and glared down the road directly upon her. The car leaped at her; she ran on toward it, arms in the air. The clatter of the car became deafening and the machine was nearly upon her when the driver recognized that the girl in the road was heedless and might throw herself before him unless he stopped. He brought his car up short and skidding. "What is it?" he cried, as he muffled the engine.

"What is it? What is it?" she cried in return.

The man recognized her. "Miss Santoin!"

"What is it?"

"We've got him!" the man cried.

"We've got him!"

"Him?"

"Him! Hugh Overton! Eaton, Miss Santoin. He's Hugh Overton; hadn't you heard? And we've got him!"

"Got him!"

She seemed to the man not to understand; and he had no time to explain further even to her. "Where is Mr. Avery?" he demanded. "I've got to tell Mr. Avery."

She made no response but threw herself in front of the car and clasped a wheel as the man started to throw in his gear. He cried to her and tried to get her off; but she was deaf to him. He looked in the direction of the house, shut off his power and leaped down. He left the machine and ran on the road toward the house. Harriet waited until he was away, then she sprang to the seat; she started the car and turned it back in the direction from which it had come. She speeded and soon other headlights flared at hers—a number of them; four or five cars, at least, were in file up the road and men were crowding and horsemen were riding beside them.

The captors of Hugh were approaching in triumphal procession. Harriet felt the wild, savage impulse to hurl her racing car headlong and at full speed among them. She rushed on so close that she saw she alarmed them; they cried a warning; the horsemen and the men on foot jumped from beside the road and the leading car swung to one side; but Harriet caught her car on the brakes and swung it straight across the road and stopped it; she closed the throttle and pulled the key from the starting mechanism and flung it into the woods. So she sat in the car, waiting for the captors of Hugh to come up.

These appreciated the hostility of her action without yet recognizing her. The motors stopped; the men on foot closed around. One of them, cried her name and men descended from the leading car. Harriet got down from her machine and met them. The madness

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of the moments past was gone; as the men addressed her with astonishment but with respect, she gazed at them coolly.

"Where is he?" she asked them. "Where is he?"

They did not tell her; but reply was unnecessary. Other's eyes pointed hers to Hugh. He was in the back seat of the second machine with two men, one on each side of him. The lights from the car following and the refractions from the other lights showed him to her. He was sitting, or was being held, up straight; his arms were down at his sides. She could not see whether they were tied or not. The light did not shine so as to let her see his face clearly; but his bearing was calm, he held his head up. She looked for his hurts; there seemed to be bandages on his head but someone had given him a large cap which was pulled down so as to conceal the bandages. Plainly there had been no other capture; excitement was all centred upon him. Harriet heard people telling her name to others; and the newspaper men, who seemed to be all about, pushed back those who would interfere with her reaching the second machine.

She disregarded them and everyone else but Hugh, who had seen her and had kept his gaze steadily upon her as she approached. She stopped at the side of the car where he was and she put her hand on the edge of the tonneau. "You have been hurt again, Hugh?" she managed steadily.

"Hurt? No," he said as constrainedly. "No."

A blinding flare and an explosion startled her about. It was only a flash-light fired by one of the newspaper photographers who had placed his camera during the halt. Harriet opened the door to the tonneau. Two men occupied the seats in the middle of the car; it was a large, seven passenger machine. "I will take this seat, please," she said to the man nearer. He got out and she sat down. Those who had been trying to start the car which she had driven across the road, had given up the task and were pushing it away to one side. Harriet sat down in front of Eaton—it was still by that name she thought of him; her feelings refused the other name, though she knew now it was his real one. She understood now her impulse which had driven her to try to block the road to her father's house if only for a moment; they were taking him there to deliver him up to Avery—to her father—who were consulting there over what his fate was to be.

She put her hand on his; his fingers closed upon it, but after his first response to her grasp he made no other; and now, as the lights showed him to her more clearly, she was terrified to see how unable he was to defend himself against anything that might be done to him. His calmness was the calmness of exhaustion; his left arm was bound tightly to his side; his eyes, dim and blank with pain and weariness, stared only dully, dazedly at all around. The car started, and she sat silent, with her hand still upon his, as they went on to her father's house.

(To be continued next week.)

Waterproofing Canvas Tents

One of the most effective and inexpensive ways of waterproofing canvas tents is that of using a soap and alum solution at the cost of but 25c. Alum can be purchased at less than 15c per pound, and one pound will treat two army bell tents or one large pyramid tent. The soap used amounts to less than two bars so that the total cost of both alum and soap is not more than 25c.

The method of preparing the solutions is as follows: Either one large bar or two medium sized cakes of pure soap are reduced to a stiff jelly by dissolving in hot water. Into five gallons of hot water stir the soap jelly until a foamy solution results. With a stiff but not too hard floor brush work the solution into the canvas until the entire surface has been covered with a sticky soapy coating. Leave the tent to dry in a warm wind. When dry the alum solution is applied by dissolving the pound of alum into four gallons of cold water. With a large kalsomine brush

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The Countrywoman

Kitchen Philosophies

Friday—Baking Day

By Anna Stevens

"CUM in, Mrs. McNabb, y'er just in time for supper. I've a foine stew a cookin', and Tim'll soon be home from work."

"Thanks, Mrs. O'Hara. Here's a pie we can have for the supper. Mrs. Anthony made it. She's been a-bakin' all afternoon." Mrs. McNabb took off her snug black hat and settled her little body stiffly in Mrs. O'Hara's best chair. The two women were old friends, as they worked by the day for different families in the same apartment block.

"Sweet things, was she bakin'?" Mrs. O'Hara added another onion and a carrot to the stew. She always welcomed company by another onion.

"Aye, I stayed and helped her awhile. They came home at noon. Her brother likes it that she'll have that Alice Rogers who's to go to High School. I've always said a widdy woman needs company." Mrs. McNabb sighed thinking of the three husbands she had buried.

"Sure! She'll get her a man soon!"

"Aye! I tellt her that young lawyer'll be back the night. Anyway, she set a-bakin'. I give the brither the man's address and he'll gang see him, maybe, I dinna ken."

"What was she bakin'?" Mrs. O'Hara began to dish up the stew as her husband's form appeared in the doorway. "Here's Mrs. McNabb, Tim, cum to supper with us." Tim nodded pleasantly, and Mrs. McNabb achieved a coquettish smile in spite of her forty winters. The three sat down to supper.

"Aye, we spent the day a-bakin' sweeties," Mrs. McNabb continued, "and I got thinkin' o' things as I always do, and I sez to her, 'Mrs. Anthony, sez I, 'do you know what cookies are in life?' and she sez, 'Cookies are cookies.' Then, I sez, 'Cookies are the kind words we give each other, sweet and pleasant. Everybody likes them', and she laughed and said: 'Then pies must be the good kind acts, for they're bigger and full of sweetness—we should all be baking more cookies and pies, kindness in plenty.'"

"A foine idea, that," said Tim.

"I loike poies."

"Most men like sweet words, too," snorted Mrs. Tim, "but they was the ruination of Samson!"

"And then I was a-mixin' some scones with sour cream for her, and I sez again, 'Aye, Mrs. Anthony, cookin's a lot like livin'. Here's this sour cream, just like a cross body, cranky and full of hate, and all I need to do is add some bakin' soda and it fizzes and stirs up a bit, but it makes lovely sweet scones. Charity is the soda of life,' I sez to her, 'and if we'd use it more on our tongues as well as in our foods, there'd be a sweeter old world around us!' She just laughed again. She's a gay laugher."

Mrs. McNabb was enjoying the stew in spite of her talking.

"What's bakin' powder, Mrs. McNabb?" enquired Mrs. O'Hara, her mouth full of potato.

"Bakin' powder is the hope that gets in us

and makes us rise up and do things, or maybe that's courage. Anyway, it's what moves us to doin'."

"I loike cake, too, chocolate cake," interposed Tim, thus showing his part in the conversation. Mrs. O'Hara passed him some cake.

"Aye, it's good. It's most satisfying, like a lover's kisses to his best girl."

Tim grinned. "Cake'll do me, foine!" he said.

"And flour would be loyalty, something we need every day, and meat would be stability, and eggs would be young hope 'cause there's a promise of a future in them, and milk is lovin', for you can pretty near live on it alone." Mrs. McNabb was lost in her dreaming.

"Begorra! Pass me that poie!" Mrs. O'Hara was enjoying life as she found it now.

"Aye! It's all like a livin' bain't it? I hope the lawyer chap has the right flavor to season Mrs. Anthony's cake. But the oven ain't het to cook him yet. Thanks for the nice supper. I must be goin'. Good-bye."

"Good-bye, Mrs. McNabb, cum agin'."

Investing in Labor-Savers

The hog is often spoken of as "The Mortgage-Lifter," and on some farms it is the cow, or even the humble hen which has taken a very important part in reducing the mortgage. But whoever heard of a kitchen acting in that capacity? Most kitchens on our farms are not regarded as business propositions, and have never been properly equipped for doing the necessary work in the most economical way. The kitchen, to my way of thinking, is the most important room in the whole house. But what attention has been paid to equipping the woman's workshop properly? True, there is a stove, for without it the meals could not be prepared; but how often the range is a poor one, bought at a sale, or one of an inferior make. A good stove, as good as one can buy, with a dependable oven, is a very necessary part of the equipment; and where gas or electricity is impossible there are coal oil and gasoline stoves that are almost as good. Outside of the stove a few dollars have been allowed for some pots and pans, and that is usually the end as far as furnishing the kitchen goes.

The farm woman, herself, is often to blame for as much of this as her husband is. A farmer may be conservative in taking up the new things, but if he is, his wife is even more so. She holds back, believing in so doing that she is saving money when she is

really wearing herself unnecessarily. Manufacturers find it more difficult to introduce labor-savers into farm homes than to sell implements to farmers.

Pressure cookers, for instance, have been on the market for over 15 years, yet a very few can be found in farm homes. Now the pressure cooker is just as great a labor-saver in the kitchen as the self-binder is in the field. Why doesn't the farmer cut his grain with the old-fashioned scythe and tie it by hand as his grandfather did? Why, that would be rank foolishness, when a machine can be secured for doing



On numerous occasions other members of the editorial staff have tried to get a snapshot of The Countrywoman, but she is as wary as a gun-shy pup. So, taking advantage of her absence at Columbia University, the editor inserts a picture of her procured by stealth. It was taken at the home of the little niece and nephew in the photo near Arden, Man.

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Offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of DESIRABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. Various parcels may be leased for HAY and GRAZING purposes for a three-year period, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for COAL MINING AND OTHER VALUABLE MINERAL LEASES actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to LAND COMMISSIONER, HUDSON'S BAY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

it far more quickly and efficiently. Then tell me why are our farm women using methods that are just as antiquated as the old methods of harvesting are?

Any woman who uses a pressure cooker and a food press will pay for them in a short time by saving fuel and preventing waste of food. Also if her time is worth anything at all, the time salvaged is a big item.

A first-class food press should be in every kitchen, especially on the farm. Such a large quantity of fruit or vegetables can be run through it in a short time, a bushel of apples or tomatoes can be put through in six or seven minutes.

If you come from the East, where apples go to waste, you will remember how your mothers or grandmothers made apple butter. By the old method it was a laborious process which took hours and hours in an open kettle. Our grandmothers would think we were crazy if they knew that apple butter could be made and in the crocks 30 minutes after the apples came to the house, by using a pressure cooker. With it I have made, in less than half-an-hour, apple butter just as good as any the grandmothers ever turned out.

Is it then any reason that once a pressure cooker is used, the owner thereof becomes enthusiastic about it and tries to get other women to use one as well?

Every farm kitchen should contain one. I grant you they cost a few dollars, but so do plows, seeders, binders, and all other machinery that saves man-power. The cost is not the greatest and most important item in installing labor-savers—the question is: "What is it worth to me in time and labor saved?" If by using a pressure cooker I am able to can three times as much food with less labor than I could do by the old-fashioned method, then why continue in the same old rut?

With the proper equipment for canning quickly and economically on the farm, there is no reason why a single can of food should ever be bought by the farmer. Think of the possibilities in canning the food raised on the farm. Home products, properly canned, are equal to any choice brand produced by a factory, and will find a ready market if it is first class. The raising of garden truck and fruits for canning is as profitable a side-line as any other.

Besides fruit and vegetables there are the farm meats and poultry, and the fish that are so plentiful in our lakes. During the last year or two when beef and veal brought such poor prices in the market, it was more practical to can the surplus and sell it in local markets in the cans.

The following has actually been done on one of our western farms: Margaret Elliot, of Harlan, Sask., planted vegetables on part of an acre, tended them herself, canned them, and in the selling of these she sold enough to pay her way through college. She planted only things that found a ready market when canned; made sure that her products were superior to most other canned goods, and always found a ready sale.

The proceeds from your work can be used for sending that boy of yours to the Agricultural College, so he will bring some new ideas back to the farm, or to send the girl to a good college, or it may be used to help pay off that mortgage that seems to stick forever. The kitchen, as a mortgage-lifter, is not an idle slogan, it is a reality.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

We were tormented with flies, mosquitos and millers until this year. We now use a good fly powder that comes in small round boxes, from which the powder can be blown into corners. It kills every fly it touches. When the millers appear at night on the screens they are readily scooped into a small tin of coal oil. As for mosquitos we defeated them with oil of citronella, which smells like lemons. A little smeared on the children's faces and necks keeps them free of bites—even the baby stays outside unscreened.—Mrs. C. N.



Why coax children to eat what's "good for them"?

Here are the vital grain foods they need in a form that they love

THE modern mother considers her child's appetite, knows it is quite as easy to tempt the palate with a needed food as another. Coaxing children to eat what is good for them is unnecessary. Forcing them to eat foods that don't appeal now can be avoided.

.....

Quaker Puffed Wheat and Quaker Puffed Rice are grain foods with the temptation of confectations—with the flavour of nutmeats, steam exploded to eight times their normal size—every food cell broken to make digestion easy.

Served with milk or cream you have the body building elements children need, the minerals and vitamins in luscious combination—a food, a breakfast adventure in one!

.....

Serve, too, as a night-time dish beyond compare. Serve with cooked or fresh fruits, as a garnishment with ice cream, as a between meal tid-bit (with melted butter) to supplant sweets. The ways to serve are many, each one a new delight.

.....

To-day, order a package each of Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice of your grocer, then alternate to avoid chance of monotony.



Products of The Quaker Mills, Saskatoon and Peterborough.

BUNIONS



PEDODYNE, the marvelous new Solvent, banishes Bunions. The pain stops almost instantly. The hump vanishes as though by magic. Then you will have shapely feet. I want you to know the pleasure of foot comfort. I will gladly arrange to send you a box of Solvent to try. Simply write and say, "I want to try PEDODYNE." Address: KAY LABORATORIES, 186N La Salle St., Dept. N-692, Chicago, Ill.

PUZZLE FIND THE OWNER



First Four Prizes Each a **WRIST WATCH**
500 Prizes of each a **FOUNTAIN PEN**
1,000 Other Prizes

If you can solve this puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark the OWNER with an X and send it to us at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFST SPECIALTY CO.

Desk 5 Waterford, Ont.

Home Cobbling of Shoes

On the farm, above any other place, the soles of boots soon wear through. Especially is this true of the farmer's work boots, and, if he takes them down to the saddler, or cobbler, in the village (pretty often in rural communities these "professions" are amalgamated), new soles "set him back" one-quarter to one-half the price of a new pair.

Here is how one farmer keeps the dollars for cobblers' repairs at home: He has part of a cobbler's small outfit, comprising lasts for men's, women's and children's shoes, a small hammer, shoe-tacks and heel nails. He is a thresherman, and uses part of a discarded belt for the soles. First, he takes off as much of the broken sole as he can, all of it if possible, then roughly cuts a new pair out of the belting. He puts this pair of soles in water to soak, to render them more pliable. If he thinks the belt is too thick, he may slice and tear some of it off, particularly if the sole is for boy's boots. Next he puts the boot on the last, places the sole very exactly in position, and puts in a nail here and there to keep it "put." Then he nails the sole closely on. He may

have to use heel nails if the sole is very thick. Next, with a knife, he trims the edges very exactly, so that the sole does not show from the top. The boots will now wear as long as when new. He may also sole his winter rubbers in the same way.

For the girls' or women's shoes or slippers, this farm cobbler may use the inner tube of a tire. This only needs to be cut roughly to shape, one side nailed on with a few shoe tacks, then the other side of the sole is pulled very, very tightly across to the other side of the shoe and nailed here and there. If this stretching is not done, and the new "sole" merely laid on and nailed in place, the sole will be very baggy indeed. Now nail the sole very closely round the boot, then trim it very exactly with a pair of scissors all round the edges (a woman will likely use scissors for this, a man likely a jack-knife).

This work can be done in the evening, or on a wet day, and requires only perseverance and care, no skill. It saves the farmer already mentioned, many dollars in the course of a year, and is an economy that should be practiced by the farmer who has many little feet to "shoe." The farmer

above, used to buy ready-made soles, costing around 50c. These just needed to be nailed on. He says he finds the belting just as good, and he has the satisfaction of knowing also that he is utilizing a waste product. Any leather not in use could be utilized in the same way.—B. G. T.

Fall and Winter Fashions

Need a snappy sports frock for golf, or tennis or just everyday about-town wear? Or an attractive afternoon dress for the informal dinner or dance? Or some cute clothes for the kiddie for school, or play or dress-up occasions?

Then you need our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine. There are so many styles in it you'll like. And they're so easy to make. To prove how very simple they are,

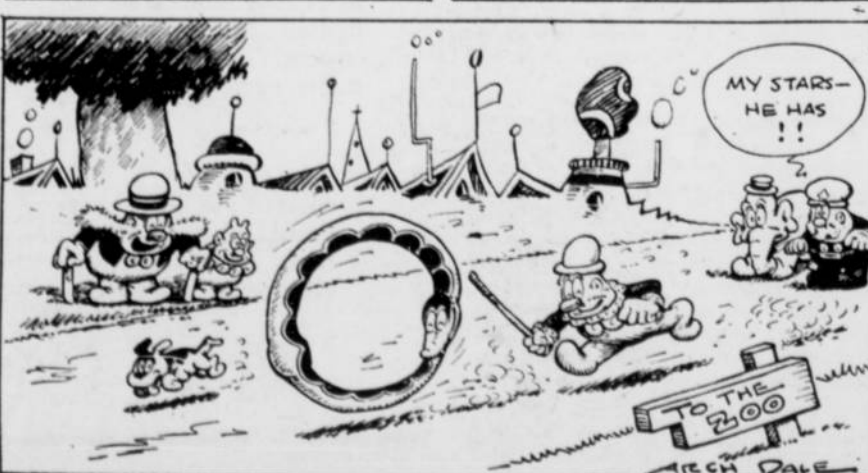
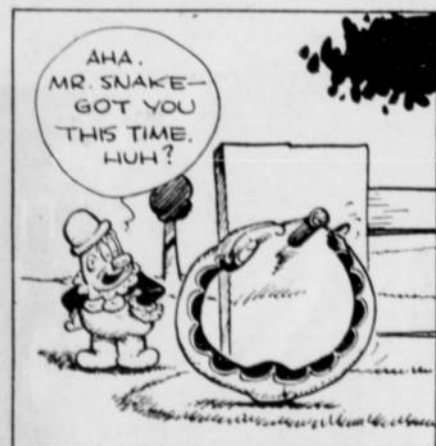
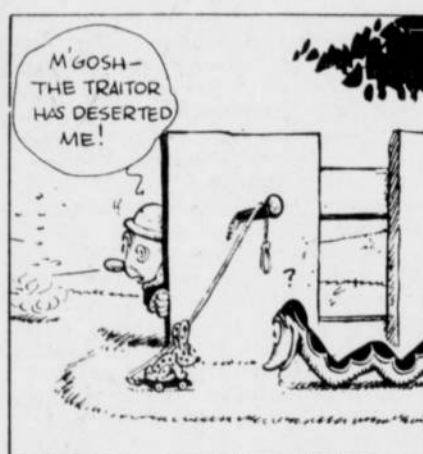


we have in many cases illustrated the few steps necessary to complete the garments—picture dressmaking lessons showing how a piece of material is transformed into a charming dress with little effort. These lessons are just the thing for the beginner. But they are not only for the beginner, the experienced home dressmaker will find them a real help.

Send for your copy of this book today. Enclose 10 cents in stamps or coin and address your order to Fashion Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

THE DOO DADS

Nicky Nutt was terribly worried. There were many things that he needed badly but he had no money. When he saw the big sign that announced that the zoo serpent had escaped and that a reward of \$50 would be paid for its capture he was happy and set out to capture the snake. That was all very well, but when Nicky found that he was holding the big creepy crawly snake right in his own bare hands and that Tiny had run away, he was frightened almost out of his wits. And who wouldn't be! Nicky jumped straight up in the air and called for help and the sly old snake sneaked off to the big woods. Now the sly old snake thought he had escaped for good, but he did not know Nicky Nutt. Nicky was much braver than he thought. Nicky knew that the zoo snake had crawled off to the big woods, and the very next morning Nicky had made a new kind of trap to capture him. Nicky had a toy rabbit. Not a really for sure live rabbit, but one that had nice downy fur on it, and would hop about when Nicky pressed a little bulb on the end of a rubber tube. Nicky took Tiny with him. When they reached the edge of the big wood Nicky put the little toy rabbit down in front of a big sign board, the tube over a big nail and sat down to wait. Almost before Nicky was nicely hidden behind the sign up crawls the big zoo snake looking for his dinner. When Tiny saw him he took to his heels and left little Nicky all alone. Nicky had never thought that Tiny would desert him in his hour of need, but he did not falter. The big serpent was hungry and he lost no time. At one mouthful he swallowed the little bunny. It was then that Nicky proved he was a genius. He seized the tail of the big snake and around it tied the rubber tube. The big snake swallowed and swallowed and swallowed, and with each swallow the rubber tube became shorter and shorter and soon he was trying to swallow his own tail and found himself hanging high and dry on the nail Nicky had driven in the big sign board. Now this was a very big snake and Nicky wondered how he would ever be able to carry him to the zoo so that he could collect the reward. Then he had a happy thought. Tiny never thought that Nicky would really capture the serpent and neither did Flannelfeet, the cop. When Flannelfeet saw Tiny he made fun of Nicky, and then as they were talking they saw a big cloud of dust coming down the road. They heard Nicky yelling for them to get out of the way, and Nicky rushed past trundling the big snake toward the zoo, just as if he was a giant hoop. It certainly was a great victory for Nicky Nutt, and that very day he received the \$50 reward.



A Co-operative Rally

Continued from Page 7

Premier Dunning continued, "means leaving the control of the business in the hands of that small number who take an active interest in it. The rank and file do not take the interest they should where this obtains. This is one of the things we have to overcome. These institutions belong to everyone of us. We expect results from them, but we are apt to forget that we have the obligation of taking a continuous interest in their affairs. Yet another tendency is to be overcome—the tendency to expect co-operative effort to produce impossible results. The man who represents to the farmer, in an endeavor to get him to join any co-operative undertaking, that it can achieve such and such result is not a friend of the institution or the farmer he is talking to."

Influence of Politics

Premier Dunning stated that he had been struck with the manner in which the business matters of the pool had been guarded. He had often had discussions with the president of the Saskatchewan pool, but at no time had the president ever departed from the principle of absolute and complete secrecy with regard to the marketing operations of the pool. This he said was quite right. If ever there was a leak in the business department of the pool the institution would not last very long. At the conference at Wembley, he said, they had discussed the relation of the

state to co-operative enterprises and he had described the situation in Saskatchewan. "I found our methods are unique in the world. In other places state loaning carries certain degrees of state management. State management is generally deadening to co-operative enterprises, because it becomes a case of letting the government do it. It is a human tendency. A great difficulty in several countries of the empire in connection with agricultural co-operative enterprises is due to co-operative directors as officials entering politics while remaining as officials in the co-operative institution. That subject was discussed at the conference very fully. I said that in Saskatchewan we were gradually recognizing that the marketing of a commodity must be studied separately from every other commodity. We also recognize that you cannot mix control of a co-operative institution in a directorial capacity with politics in the same individual. It is generally bad for the institution and that was the opinion of the conference."

Canadian Products in England

Dealing with the question of markets Premier Dunning told of an experience he had in England in connection with bacon. He visited an institution that handled bacon, and he was given the quotations for the day. He found Canadian bacon was quoted 10 shillings for 100 pounds below the British. He was taken to a room where there was Danish, Australian, New Zealand and Canadian bacon. "On the Danish side every flitch might have come from the same hog they looked so much alike. The Australian and New Zealand sides did not show so much uniformity, but obvious efforts had been made. I looked at the Canadian bacon. The first side was from a big, fat, over-grown, old sow. The next was alike, and so on all along the line. I said, why should you in your prices quote 10 shillings per 100 pounds less for the Canadian bacon? It was explained that the bacon was sold to the retailer, who was not allowed to choose. Retailers paid for all of it on the basis of the poorest, because in Canada we have not learned to keep the poor stuff at home and eat it ourselves the way the Danes have. In Denmark they all raise the class of hog that gets the highest price. The needs of the market have to be studied and met."

"In Saskatchewan," Premier Dunning said, "they had been grading butter for many years, but selling would be easier if there was a Canadian grade of butter in the British market. He had found that the people who do the buying in Great Britain were ready to give information, but the real work would have to be done by the co-operative marketing agencies on this side. Saskatchewan No. 1 butter was equal if not superior to any Danish butter on the old country market, but it was

necessary for the organizations on this side to make a more thorough study of the psychology of the British buyer."

Co-operation is Team Play

At the Wembley conference, Premier Dunning said, representatives of the co-operative wholesale societies declared that they had a real desire to co-operate with other co-operative organizations. "I suggested," he continued, "that when we had as strong organization in the matter of selling as they had in the matter of buying, there would be opportunity for a real spirit of co-operation. One of the great problems that agricultural co-operative producers have to face is their own relationship with the co-operative consumers' organizations, because of the fact that the one exists to get commodities as cheaply as possible, and the other to sell them as high as possible." He believed that the best results would be achieved through the separate development of the consumers' and the producers' co-operative agencies, so that ultimately both buying and selling would be conducted through these organizations. In conclusion, Premier Dunning made an earnest appeal for tolerance and the real co-operative spirit. Co-operation he said did not mean the sacrifice of individuality but a recognition of the supreme importance of the interdependence of man with his fellows. Co-operation meant team play. A cultivation of that spirit would carry the co-operative movement much further along the road of achievement.

Largest Dairy Co-op.

The largest individual dairy company in the world is the claim of the New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Co., with an annual output of 20,000 tons of butter, 3,500 tons of cheese, 3,800 tons of milk powder and 800 tons of casein. This produce brought the members \$22,000,000.

Eighty individual cargoes of dairy produce left New Zealand in refrigerated vessels for England during the past season. The big farmers' co-operative markets 61 per cent. of New Zealand's total production of butter.

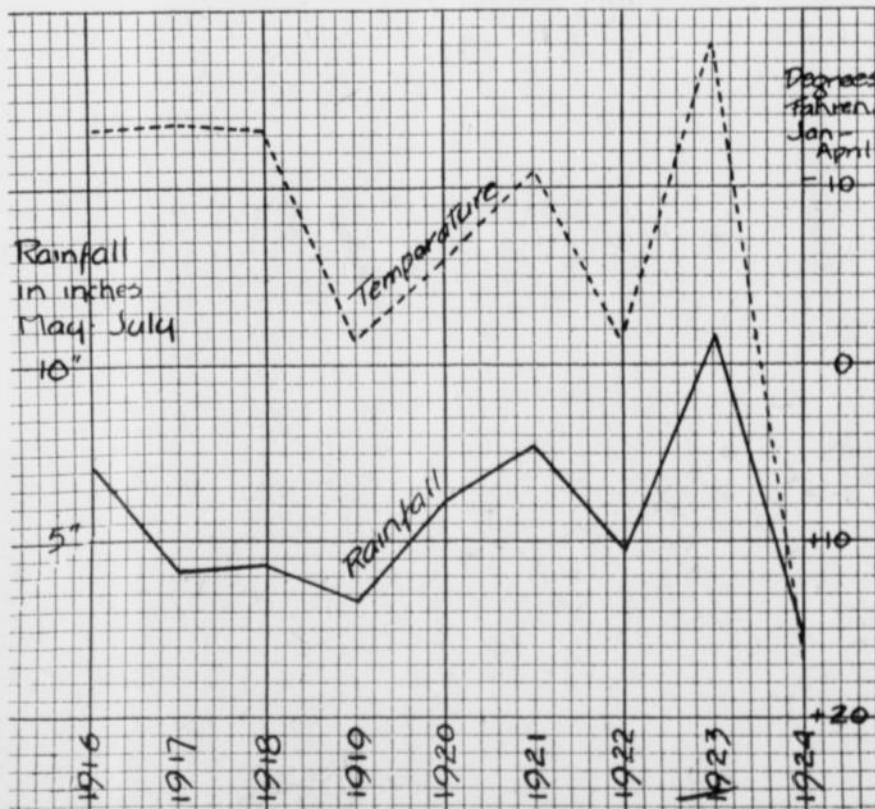
Do Wet Summers Follow Cold Winters?

Continued from Page 4

to the present time. In the table below, the rainfall figure is obtained by averaging the records of Scott and Rosthern, except for the last two years, when Scott alone is represented. The temperature figure is the record at Fort Nelson:

	1916	1917	1918
Temp.—Degrees.....	-13.25	-14.35	-13.8
Rain—Inches.....	7.2	4.2	4.34
	1919	1920	1921
Temp.—Degrees.....	-1.2	-6.05	-10.75
Rain—Inches.....	3.31	6.18	7.6
	1922	1923	1924
Temp.—Degrees.....	-1.35	-18.	+17
Rain—Inches.....	4.66	10.86	2.38

These figures are graphically represented in Chart No. 2.



In the above graph the winter temperature at Fort Nelson is correlated to the summer rainfall in northern Saskatchewan



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All my friends have complimented me on my hats and clothes since I have been wearing "Hallam's" garments. Yet I spend much less money than I used to, as Hallam prices are lower.

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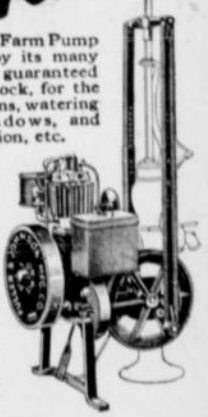
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Water! Water! Water!

The Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine is considered by its many thousands of users a guaranteed water supply for the stock, for the house, for sprinkling lawns, watering gardens, washing windows, and automobiles, fire protection, etc.

This engine is air cooled, can't freeze, won't overheat. Comes complete. Fits any pump—direct connected. No belts, pulleys or extras needed.

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TOMATO KETCHUP

Home-made of course? Nothing like it! To ensure a good supply at little cost put it up now while tomatoes are cheap and plentiful.

DOMINION GLASS CO. LIMITED
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Use
Perfect Seal Crown Improved Gem JARS

Free recipe book on request

Dominion Glass Co. Ltd., Montreal
Please send me your FREE book containing eighty tested canning recipes.
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PIMPLES ITCHED AND BURNED

On Neck. Spread in Little Red Spots. Cuticura Healed.

"A few little pimples appeared on the back of my neck. They itched and burned so badly that I scratched them, and the more I scratched the worse they itched. The trouble began to spread in little red spots and I could hardly stand it. It lasted about a year."

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After using it a few days I could see an improvement so purchased more, and in less than three weeks I was healed." (Signed) Miss Annie Tyess, Delburne, Alberta, Dec. 16, 1924.

Keep your skin clear and your pores active by daily use of Cuticura Soap. Heal irritations and rashes with Cuticura Ointment.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Allays pain. Price \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 195 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 7, 1925.

WHEAT—Markets have advanced steadily throughout the week, closing today near the high point. Deterioration of the Canadian crop and bad harvest weather in Europe created the demand, and buyers representing British, French and Belgian importers have been active on the buying side. Cash demand has been good, with several round lots of high-grade wheat changing hands around 24 cents premium over October during the early part of the week. Outside of that odd cars have comprised the major part of the trade. While market is undoubtedly in a strong position, the advance appears to have pretty well discounted any possible damage, and it usually happens that some reaction follows such a sharp advance. Coarse grains have been very dull indeed. Exporters have been in the market for oats in small quantities, but offerings have been very light, and trade consequently small.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

August 3 to August 8, inclusive.

	3	4	5	6	7	8	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct.	145	147	146	149	148	138	137	
Dec.	142	144	142	146	145	135	132	
May	146	148	147	151	150	140	136	
Oats—								
Oct.	49	49	49	49	49	48	55	
Dec.	47	47	47	47	47	45	53	
May	51	51	51	51	51	49	56	
Barley—								
Oct.	80	79	79	79	79	77	80	
Dec.	78	77	77	77	76	76	76	
May	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	
Flax—								
Oct.	238	241	240	242	246	231	214	
Dec.	229	230	231	233	236	222	207	
May	235	238	241	240	244	227	213	
Rye—								
Oct.	98	100	99	102	105	95	92	
Dec.	98	100	98	102	106	96	91	
May	110	112	111	114	117	103	96	

CASH WHEAT

August 3 to August 8, inclusive.

	3	4	5	6	7	8	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N.	169	170	170	173	173	159	148	
2 N.	167	169	169	173	171	157	140	
3 N.	161	163	163	167	166	151	138	
4 N.	151	154	153	157	157	142	131	
5 N.	128	132	131	135	135	120	122	
6 N.	110	112	111	114	114	103	101	
Feed	105	97	96	99	99	88	98	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed August 7 as follows: October, 1d higher at 11s 5d; December, 1d lower at 10s 10d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted 1c higher at \$4.83. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: October, \$1.65; December, \$1.57.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.61 to \$1.80; No. 1 northern, \$1.60 to \$1.64; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.59 to \$1.77; No. 2 northern, \$1.58 to \$1.62; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.57 to \$1.74; No. 3 northern, \$1.54 to \$1.60. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.65 to \$1.77; No. 1 hard, \$1.63 to \$1.71; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.60 to \$1.67; No. 1 hard, \$1.56 to \$1.65. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.46 to \$1.56; No. 1 durum, \$1.39 to \$1.50; No. 2 amber, \$1.42 to \$1.55; No. 2 durum, \$1.38 to \$1.48; No. 3 amber, \$1.39 to \$1.52; No. 3 durum, \$1.36 to \$1.46. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.04 to \$1.04; No. 4 yellow, \$1.04 to \$1.02; No. 3 mixed, 98c to \$1.00; No. 4 mixed, 96c to 98c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39c to 41c; No. 3 white, 38c to 39c; No. 4 white, 36c to 38c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 77c to 79c; medium to good, 71c to 76c; lower grades, 66c to 70c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.02 to \$1.04. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.64 to \$2.68.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow quotes Scotch baby beef selling from 16c to 16 1/2c per lb., alive. Prime Scotch cattle changed hands at 14c, and heavies at 13 1/2c. A total of 180 Irish cattle were sold, prime quality bringing 12 1/2c to 13c, good heavies from 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c and roughs from 11c to 11 1/2c. Trade was a shade stronger this week. There were no Canadian cattle sold.

Eight hundred and fifty Canadian store cattle brought from 19 1/2c to 21c per lb., at Birkenhead. Irish cattle, totalling 1,280 head, sold from 19c to 21c. All prices in sink (dressed weight, including offal). There were 200 Canadian dressed sides of beef sold at London. Fair quality brought 19c and choice 20c. Supplies of dressed meat were moderate and the demand firmer.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 108s to 112s per 112 lbs. (23 1/2c to 24 1/2c per lb.), boxes 106s to 110s (23c to 23 1/2c), firm. American 108s to 104s (21 1/2c to 22 1/2c), scarce. Irish 115s to 128s (25c to 27 1/2c), quiet. Danish 115s to 118s (25c to 25 1/2c), firm under short supplies. Danish killings estimated at 64,000 head.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending August 7, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 11,522;

hogs, 6,208; sheep, 1,041. Last week: Cattle, 5,764; hogs, 5,148; sheep, 379.

With over 11,000 cattle on the market during the past week and a big percentage of them on the plain and unfinished order, all values could not help but show a certain amount of decline. Outside markets also report fairly heavy supplies, and we cannot see any prospect of our market showing much improvement until the present heavy run lightens somewhat. Really choice grass steers will make from 6 to 6 1/2c, with a few odd ones a shade higher; the medium to good qualities ranging from 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c. Top cows are selling around 3 1/2c, with a few a shade higher. Choice heifers from 5c to 5 1/2c. There is a fair demand for good breedy stockers and feeders; the plain kind hard to move at satisfactory prices. The calf market continues to show a weak undertone. A few choice calves are bringing from 6c to 7c, with the bulk of the good to medium kind ranging from 4c to 6c, common calves 2c to 3 1/2c.

The hog market shows quite a severe break, thick smooths at time of writing selling from \$12.50 to \$12.75, depending on quality, with a 10 per cent. premium for select hogs.

Heavier sheep and lamb receipts have resulted in lower prices in this section, top lambs making \$12.50; butcher sheep from \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering their cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$6.00 to \$6.50
Prime butcher steers.....	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy.....	4.25 to 4.75
Medium feeders.....	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers.....	3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers.....	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers.....	5.00 to 5.25
Fair to good heifers.....	3.50 to 4.25
Medium heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers.....	2.25 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows.....	3.25 to 3.50
Fair to good cows.....	2.50 to 3.00
Cutter cows.....	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows.....	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows.....	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves.....	6.00 to 7.00
Choice heavy calves.....	4.00 to 4.50
Common calves.....	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves.....	2.50 to 3.50

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts amounted to 2,839 cattle, 426 calves, 1,934 hogs, and 358 sheep. There were too many plain cattle included in the offering, which resulted in weaker prices on all medium grades. Butcher steers were from 25 cents to 50 cents per cwt. weaker, but best grades of heifers and cows were steady. Calves and the stocker and feeder trade continued steady. The bulk of the best steers made from \$5.50 to \$6.00, with a few tops at \$6.50. Good heifers ranged from \$3.75 to \$4.50, with tops at \$5.00. Cows made from \$2.75 to \$3.25, with tops at \$3.50. Good calves were in demand from \$5.00 to \$5.75, and heavy and common from \$1.50 to \$4.25. Feeds from \$3.50 to \$4.50, with tops at \$5.00. Best stockers were steady from \$3.00 to \$4.25. The hog market was unchanged, with thick smooths selling at \$13, off cars. The sheep and lamb market was steady. Good lambs ranged from \$11.50 to \$12.50; ewes, \$7.00 to \$7.50, and wethers around \$10.50. The weather condition in southern Alberta is unsatisfactory, and the continued drought is seriously affecting all crops.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 800. Market: All kinds of killing classes steady, stockers and feeders slow at Thursday's decline. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$5.50 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; canners, and cutters, \$2.50 to \$3.25; bologna bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25; feeder and stocker steers, \$4.50 to \$6.00.

Calves, 700. Market generally steady, good lights largely \$10.50.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur August 3 to August 8, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OAT	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Aug. 3	H O L I D A Y												
4	56	51	51	49	47	89	85	83	83	257	231	208	96
5	56	51	51	49	47	88	84	82	82	241	235	213	98
6	56	51	51	49	47	88	84	82	82	242	236	211	98
7	57	52	52	50	47	89	85	83	82	244	237	214	101
8	56	51	51	50	47	88	84	82	82	249	241	218	104
Week Ago	54	49	49	47	45	86	82	80	79	229	224	201	93
Year Ago	54	52	52	51	49	84	81	77	76	227	223	194	89

Hogs, 3,500. Market slow, 25c to 40c lower. Top price \$13.25. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$12.50 to \$13; packing sows, \$11.50; pigs, \$13.25.

Sheep, 200. Market: Lambs steady, weak. Bulk prices follow. Fat lambs, \$13.50 to \$14.50; fat ewes, \$5.50 to \$7.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: The market remains firm with receipts light and quality poor. Dealers paying, delivered, extras 32c, firsts 30c, seconds 26c, cases returned. Poultry: Live fowl, 10c to 15c, chicken 18c to 22c. Receipts light.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Egg receipts throughout Saskatchewan continue light with quality fair. Dealers paying country shippers, delivered, extras 29c to 30c, firsts 26c to 27c, seconds 23c to 24c. Poultry: Regina receipts continue light. A small movement in fowl is reported with prices remaining unchanged from last week. North Battleford reports some good quality fowl brought in with price ranging from 13c to 15c live weight.

CALGARY—Eggs: The condition of the egg market remains unchanged with receipts light. Dealers quoting country points, delivered, extras 32c, firsts 28c, seconds 24c. Jobbing, extras \$11.50 per case, firsts \$10.50 per case, and seconds \$9.50 per case. Poultry: No business reported.

EDMONTON—Eggs: The egg market remains unchanged with prices steady. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 30c, firsts 26c, seconds 20c. Jobbing, extras 38c to 40c, firsts 34c to 36c, seconds 30c. Poultry: There is a slight increase in the movement of poultry being offered on the local market with the result that the market is a little easier. Live July fowl quoted at 12c, broilers at 16c.

Just the Same

Long years ago they had parted, and now in the deepening shadows of the twilight they had met again.

"Here is the old stile, Mary," he said.

"Aye, an' here be our initials that you carved, Sandy," she replied.

The ensuing silence was only broken by the buzzing of an aeroplane overhead. Honey-laden memories thrilled through the twilight and flushed their glowing cheeks.

"Ah, Mary," exclaimed Sandy, "ye're just as bonnie as ye ever were, an' I ha'e never forgotten ye, my bonnie lass!"

"And ye, Sandy," she cried, while her blue eyes moistened, "are just as big a leear as ever, an' I believe ye jist the same."

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Money and Prices

The Editor.—In your editorial of March 4, you criticise the resolution for a rural credit scheme passed by the U.F.A. at their annual convention. You say, referring to the amount of money the Dominion government would have to issue if the U.F.A. resolution was put into effect, "We have no doubt that this could be done if both the Alberta legislature and the Dominion parliament were to pass the necessary legislation, nor do we doubt that a certain amount of currency could be issued in this manner without seriously affecting economic conditions. The test of such a system, however, lies in its general application. It could not be confined to Alberta, nor even to the West, if other provinces desired to avail themselves of it. Every farmer in the country would be entitled to the advantages of cheaper money, either as a new creditor or to pay off mortgages contracted at higher rates of interest. This would mean applications for at least \$300,000,000, and that additional currency would be added to the existing Dominion and bank note circulation in the hands of the public approximately \$150,000,000. As this new money would represent no increased production, no additional goods to be circulated immediately by it the existing goods would be circulated by the use of \$450,000,000 instead of \$150,000,000. Existing prices would be affected by a change in the value of the dollar to the extent approximately of 150/300ths of its present value. In other words the value of the dollar would sink to 50 cents, which means that prices would double." I and many others will not agree with you that it would take \$300,000,000 additional Dominion notes issued to put the U.F.A. resolution into effect, but granting you are correct in your assumption, I would respectfully ask you to inform me and your readers what proof you have that the fraction 150/300 = 1/2 is a proper formula to find the change in value of the currency resulting from this additional issue of notes. Of course there is such a thing as juggling with figures, even outdoing the Hindu juggler in his trick of sending the boy up the rope, disappearing in the clouds, etc., as referred to by you in a former issue of The Guide. However, the true test of any formula in mathematics, I believe, is in its general application. Now, we shall assume that the government would confine its issue of notes to \$75,000,000 instead of \$300,000,000 as assumed by you, until the results of such a change of issuing money was tested. The formula would now read 150/75 = 2. In other words the value of the dollar would increase to two dollars. Every sensible person must see the absurdity of such a thing. Therefore the formula fails entirely in this case in proving either the increase or the decrease of the value of the dollar. In the Open Forum of The Guide of April 22, the question was asked: "Why would an issue of Dominion currency against provincial treasury bonds be inflation if there is no inflation in borrowing from Toronto, Montreal or New York financiers?" and your answer was: "There is no new currency issued in the case of the latter; there would be no inflation in the former case if the currency took the place of that now issued by the banks." Now, I would like a little information on this point. I can easily understand that when, say \$100,000,000 is borrowed from the people of Canada, there is no inflation of the currency, because there is no new issue of notes required. But how can the government borrow \$100,000,000 from Morgan & Co., of New York, U.S., without having an additional \$100,000,000 in circulation.

When we borrow money from New York financiers, I presume we get the gold, then I suppose the gold is stored away in the vaults at Ottawa, and that equal amount of paper currency is issued to carry out the enterprises contemplated by the government.—James Fletcher, Kingman, Alta.

[Note.—We did not furnish any formula covering the relation between money and prices; we simply endeavored to simplify a difficult question as much as ever possible and avoid exaggeration. Those who want exact formulae on this intricate question will find them in abundance in technical works, say Fisher's Purchasing Power of Money, or his The Making of Index Numbers, and less elaborately in Keynes' Monetary Reform. In a further effort to prevent misunderstanding, we put the matter thus: Provided that other things remain unchanged the purchasing power of each unit of money in the total volume of currency varies inversely as the total number of units so that the absolute value of the whole volume is not changed by changes in the volume. Thus the price level varies directly as the volume of money, directly as the velocity of circulation and inversely as the volume of goods to be exchanged, other things being equal. Those interested can apply those principles to the proposition to add \$300,000,000 to the currency of Canada for themselves, and they will discover that we understated rather than overstated the probable result. Editor.]

Inflation and Exports

The Editor.—In your Open Forum of July 22, you say "Mr. Macklin has misread Prof. Patton." Tell me what is the difference between "it would take more of our products to pay the interest" and "we would have to give more of our products to pay the interest." The reason of my not having the quotation exact is that the article of Prof. Patton had got lost, and I quoted from memory, and I claim that I did not misread or make any essential misquotation either. The point is that Prof. Patton, and yourself also,

Continued on Page 23

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MISCELLANEOUS

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PURE CLOVER HONEY, FROM OUR OWN bee yard, in five or ten-pound pails, delivered free, Alberta, 18c.; Saskatchewan, 17c.; Manitoba, 16c. Guy Kember, RR. 1, Sarnia, Ont. 32-4

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CANADIAN LEAF—EXTRA FINE QUALITY, Petit Havana, Grand Havana, Petit Rouge, Grand Rouge. Special Price for five pounds, \$2.25. Spread Leaf, \$2.50. Postpaid. L. Callesano & Figli Co. Ltd., Graham and Vaughan, Winnipeg.

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED, ROUGE HAVANA, Petit Rouge, Petit Havana for \$2.25. Postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Blvd., St. Boniface, Man. 30-12

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BELTS SPICED—NO RIVETS OR STITCHES. Guaranteed to stand. Wilson's Regina Tire and Repair Shop, 1709 Seath Street, Regina, Sask.

BELTS REPAIRED AND SPICED—VULCANIZING process only. Real service. Curtis Tire Service, 490 Portage, Winnipeg. 31-5

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Ship us your fowls and receive highest market price.
Hens, over 6 lbs. 17-19c
Hens, 5-6 lbs., 15c; 4-5 lbs. 13-14c
Broilers, over 2 lbs. 24-26c
Roosters 10c
Hen Turkeys, in good condition, 14-15c; Toms, 12c
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.
Dorfman Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

HENS 6 lbs. and over, 18-19c; 5-6 lbs., 16-17c; 4-5 lbs., 14-15c
Broilers, 2½-3½ lbs., 22-23c; 3½ lbs. and over 25c
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until August 15. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

HENS over 6 lbs., extra fat, 20c; over 5 lbs., 16-17c; over 4-5 lbs., good condition, 14-15c; under 4 lbs., good condition 12c
Roosters 9c
Broilers, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese—We will pay Highest Market Price.
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until August 28. Save money—use your old boxes make your own crates. Write for crates if required.
GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO.
91-95 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Production of Extracted Honey

Continued from Page 13

November. At this time of year the bees should not be disturbed anymore than is necessary to carry them into winter quarters. To shake them off of surplus combs means that many will fly out and be lost and the disturbance will not help in wintering.

Western Canadian honey is good enough for any table, the sample from the sweet clover districts being especially fine. Its production is increasing tremendously every year. In the localities where sweet clover is grown and no bees are kept there are tons of it going to waste every year, while at the same time thousands of dollars are sent out of the country for honey not a bit better than can be produced at home.

Progressives in Conference

Continued from Page 3

utilized for the provision of intermediate and long-term loans to agriculture and other primary industries, and the development of our natural resources at reasonable rates of interest and adequate safeguards as to security.

13. Compulsory publication of the contributions received and expenditures made in the financing of election campaigns.

14. The setting forth by all newspapers and periodical publications in their own columns of the facts of their ownership and control. All printed matter designed to influence public opinion should bear the name of the person responsible for its publication.

15. Further extension of the application of co-operative principles in the marketing of farm products and purchasing farm supplies.

16. Prohibition of the manufacture, import and sale of intoxicating liquor in Canada.

Interprovincial Convention

With the exception of Clause 14, the platform was adopted at the interprovincial conference of Progressives, held in Regina, the following day. Clause 14 was dropped because it was held to cover matter coming within the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities, and was therefore outside of federal control.

The interprovincial conference was attended by representatives from Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. A co-ordinating committee was appointed, composed for the present of representatives from Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as the Alberta representatives carried no authority to name members on the committee. Ontario had no representatives at the conference, but both that province and Alberta will be asked to appoint members on the co-ordinating committee. The representatives from Manitoba on the committee are: R. A. Hoey, M.P. for Springfield, and Miss Mildred McMurray, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan is represented by John Evans, M.P. for Saskatoon, and Mrs. V. McNaughton, Harris. It will be the duty of the committee to arrange for speakers and to prepare and distribute literature during the election campaign. A handbook will also be prepared for the use of speakers, dealing with the record of the Progressive party in the House of Commons.

Jenny Lind and the Cat

Over and over again "great events from little causes spring." One such has been reported in reference to Jenny Lind, whom all accounts agree in describing as one of the most gifted singers who ever lived. As a child she lived in Stockholm, and at the

window of her house used to play with her cat, and was very fond of singing to it. A judge of singing one day, happening to hear a phenomenal voice at the window, made enquiries, and in the end, Jenny Lind was given a musical education by the Swedish government. She sang in public at 10 years old, a fact which probably accounts for the loss of her beautiful voice when she was 20. She went to Garcia, the great singing teacher, who forbade her to sing a note for weeks, and then taught her from the beginning how to use her voice correctly—for it was her incorrect use of it which had silenced it. After ten months, she recovered her singing voice—and her reign as Queen of Song began.

The Open Forum

Continued from Page 22

evidently claim, that if a Canadian dollar is worth 50 cents in New York, I would have to send 200 dozen eggs to pay the same interest charges there, as could be paid with 100 dozen eggs if the Canadian dollar was worth 100 cents in New York. I have got to assume the foregoing because you say it would take "the greater quantity of our products, and Prof. Patton says: "More of our products to pay our interest charges." I asked for the information, how much more of our products it would take? The question has not been answered.

I am going to answer it by saying, that the statements of Prof. Patton and yourself are "not in accordance with the facts." It would not take more of our products to pay our interest charges to New York when our dollar is worth 50 cents there, than when our dollar is worth 100 cents there.

There is a fundamental difference between paper and products, between "promises to pay" and payment. We must get them separate and keep them separate.

Take an illustration. Here comes Mr. B and Mr. C, each with one dozen first class eggs for me. Eggs are worth 19 cents per dozen. Mr. B owes me a tremendous amount of money and his notes or promises to pay are worth 50 cents on the dollar. Mr. C doesn't owe me or anybody else a cent. His promises to pay are accepted at par. Will Mr. C receive 19 cents per dozen for his eggs and Mr. B something less? I say no. Mr. B has given so many promises to pay that his total assets will only meet half of them, so his notes are worth 50 cents on the dollar. Mr. B has "inflated his currency." He pays me the interest charges year by year in eggs, butter, cheese, beef, wheat, etc. Do I demand more eggs from him to pay the interest due me than I would demand if his note was worth 100 cents on the dollar? I say no. Prof. Patton and yourself say yes.

I owe New York \$19 interest per year as my share of interest on the Grande Prairie schoolhouse. Wheat is \$2.00 per bushel in New York. I have got to land nine and a half bushels of wheat in New York to pay my interest charges. All right. Suppose the Canadian dollar was only worth 50 cents in New York, would I have to land nine and a half bushels of wheat in New York or 19. Take a bushel of Russian wheat to New York when Russian money was practically worthless. Was their wheat worthless also? Or does the condition of their money effect the interest paying power of their wheat?

If I pay my \$19 interest to the "American investor in Canadian securities" in U.S. money, I take the \$19 which I receive for my nine and a half bushels of wheat and pay it. If I pay my \$19 interest in Canadian money, I bring my \$19 back to Canada where, if a Canadian dollar is worth 50 cents in New York, then my U.S. 50 cents is worth 100 cents in Canada, and my \$19 becomes \$38 here. I give my \$38 to pay my interest to the New Yorker. He says that just pays \$19 here. I say that's all right with me, its just nine and a half bushels of wheat anyway. We are not giving "more of our products to pay our interest charges to British and American investors in Canadian securities," just because "the foreign exchange value of the Canadian dollar" is low. You know, Mr. New Yorker, some Canadian's hold that we do have to give you more products at such times.

The statement that "inflation could increase our exports only by lowering the foreign exchange value of the Canadian dollar below its domestic purchasing power" is not true either, but we will not deal with it now.—J. V. Macklin, Grande Prairie, Alta.

[Note.—Mr. Macklin is still arguing against something that was never stated. The proposition is not that of a depreciated Canadian dollar stabilized at a devaluation of 50 cents in New York, but a condition in which the depreciated Canadian dollar is undervalued in a foreign market, that is, that there is a discrepancy between the purchasing power parity and the market rate of exchange. Suppose we put it this way: The Canadian dollar is worth the 50 cents Mr. Macklin mentions in the Canadian market, but it exchanges at 40 cents in New York. If Mr. Macklin contends that could not be we would refer him to the tables in Keynes Monetary Reform, in which the variations between purchasing power parity and market exchange for several countries are given for a number of years.—Editor.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Granddad's Clock

My granddad's clock is made of oak, it's solid, staunch and tall; it ticks off seconds endlessly within my house and hall. For thirty years I've gone to rest and risen from my bed, relying wholly on the words that honest clock has said. I've gone to work, I've gone to meals, I've gone to church and town, depending on the evidence that clock has handed down!

"It's time to lay your book away and rest your failing eyes!" I act without a question mark of any make or size! "It's time to feed your horse and hen, it's time to milk your cow!" I know full well it does not mean an hour from now, but now! I take its words without a kick. I've learned through thirty years it speaks the truth unflinchingly without regrets or fears!

And more than that. My father said when trusting it to me, "This clock has never lied to me in any small degree. I've trusted it for thirty years with life itself and more, and your grandfather trusted it for thirty years before. When it says go and do a task, or quit a task, my lad, remember it has never fooled your granddad or your dad! Its word is like a bond in hand, its voice is like a law, its judgments are supremely right without reserve or flaw!"

Well, dad was right. Through all the years I've found he knew the truth, and that old clock has been my guide till now from early youth, and all I have, I dare to say, and I repeat it thrice; I've gained by heeding this old clock when it hands out advice!

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LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 23-5

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FALL RYE WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE DE- liver. Send sample and price to Jos. Effler, Grand View, Man. 31-2

FALL RYE, WELL CLEANED, NO WEEDS NOR ergott, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Unity. D. F. McEachern, Sask. 31-2

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WORLD'S WONDER WINTER WHEAT, HARDY, good yielder, best milling quality, \$2.00 bushel, sacked. Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 28-5

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75 CASE STEAM, USED FOUR SEASONS, \$1,200; 26-H.P. American-Abell, tested A1, \$600; 30-60 Rumely, used one season, thoroughly overhauled, good as new, \$2,800; 36-in. Nichols-Shepard steel separator, complete, \$1,000; 40-in. Case, four years, \$1,000; 24-in. Rumely steel, used 15 days, \$1,000. Name what you want, we have it. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 31-2

SELLING—40-62 WOOD BROS STEEL SEPAR- ator with 14-ft. Garden City feeder, 18-ft. weigher; overhauled; new belts, straw racks, lagging, teeth; blower fan painted. Guaranteed No. 1 condition. Threshed three seasons. Sold engine. Also one nine-inch, five-ply, 160-ft. new high power rubber drive belt. Also good Garden City 36-in. short steel feeder. M. Van Der Velde, Daledale, Alta. 29-4

REEVES' STEAM ENGINE, DOUBLE SIMPLE 32 h.p., 48-inch drivers. Burns straw, coal and has oil-burner attachment. A1 condition. For quick turn, \$1,500. Also Minneapolis separator 36-64, run three short seasons, well housed and excellent shape. \$1,500. Substantial cut if sold together. C. C. Stover, Mayburt, Alberta. Station Sterling. 31-2

SELLING CHEAP—30-50 AVERY SEPARATOR, 22-h.p. steam Sawyer-Massey engine, stook loader, cook ear, bunk ear and loader. Racks all in good condition. Can be seen at John McEwens farm, three miles east of Tompkins, Sask. Kenneth McIver, Bestville, Sask. 30-2

MACHINERY and AUTOS

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SELLING—PIONEER, 30-60, USED VERY little, A1 shape, except cylinder jackets, cracked from freezing (been welded). Snap for someone at \$900. Also Little Giant, 16-22, \$150, and brand new two-ton truck attachment for car, \$175, cost \$600. J. McGilvery, Climax, Sask. 31-2

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SELLING—22-66 HORSE WATERLOO steamer, 175 pounds steam; 36-56 Red River Special separator; Garden City extension feeder. Ready to run. Cash and terms. L. A. Phillips, Carleton Place, Ont. 29-5

SELLING—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, 16-30 OIL- pull Rumely engine, 28-44 separator. Overhauled; all worn parts replaced. Guaranteed ready to go to work. Price, including belts, \$2,100. Terms. W. Richardson, executor, Portage la Prairie, Man. 31-4

SELLING—J. I. CASE 32-54 SEPARATOR, 20- horse, J. I. Case steam engine, belts good; P. & O. five-bottom gang plow. All guaranteed A1 condition. \$700 cash. Loaded at Inwood, Man. M. Haslund. 31-2

SELLING—22-H.P. GIESER STEAM ENGINE, 32-54 Case separator, Garden City Feeder, two tanks, two wagons. All in good running order. Price \$1,100. Urban Lowes, McAuley, Man. Phone 29-6. 32-5

SELLING—RUMELY 28-INCH SEPARATOR, good condition, with drive belt, or will trade for late Ford. Also McCormick corn binder. Like new. Used 12 days. Half price. W. C. Fleming, Millicent, Alta. 31-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE 20-H.P. AMERI- can-Abell steam tractor. First-class running order. May be seen at Caladen Machine Works, Brandon, Man. Apply W. E. Crawford, Elkhorn, or W. P. Magee, 146 Eighth Street, Brandon. 31-2

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FOR SALE—CASE STEAM THRESHING OUT- fit complete, engine 25-75, separator 36-58. Good order. Price \$1,800, or would exchange for smaller outfit. Box 119, Scotsguard, Sask. 31-2

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SELLING—28-50 J. I. CASE SEPARATOR, Exchange for stock, 36-60 Sawyer-Massey, Stewart sheaf loader, eight-bottom John Deere plow. A. McVear, Otterbourne, Man. 30-3

SELLING—CASE STEAM ENGINE, 25-75; separator, Buffalo Pitts Steele frame, 34-58; engine gang, six-bottom; cook ear, with truck; two water tanks. Apply to J. B. Orsten, Enehan, Alta. 32-2

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SELLING—10-20 INTERNATIONAL OIL TRAC- tor. Good order. Cheap. Address Box 1335, Portage la Prairie, Man. 31-3

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FOR SALE—25-H.P. PORTABLE MANITOBA engine, overhauled, ready to thresh, snap, \$100. George Ross, Elgin, Man. 31-3

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